The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,358.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,9?7 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 20th November. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The AGRA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 16th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. GOA, 1,505 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875 at 4 P. M.

	Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Galle	30
„ Carwar	22	„ Negapatam	Dec. 3
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	5
„ Cannanore	24	„ Coconada	7
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Calicut	25	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Beypore	25	„ Callingapatam	9
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Alleppey	26	„ False Point	10
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	12
„ Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 26th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves BUSREH	15
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Mahomerah	16
„ Guadur	Dec. 3	„ Fao	16
„ Jask	4	„ Bushire	17
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Bahrein	18
„ Linga	7	„ Linga	22
„ Bushire	9	„ Bunder Abbas	24
„ Fao	11	„ Muscat	26
„ Mahomerah	11	„ Kurrachee	31
Arrive Busreh	12	Arrive BOMBAY	Jan. 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1062 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 26th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the [illegible] and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. S. Andrews	2009	400	29th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 30th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S THIBET, (2,593 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 27th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 1ST DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer UTOPIA, 2,731 Tons, 678 H. P. nominal, J. C. Groat, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY positively on the 1st December. This steamer has superior accommodation for a large number of passengers, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 16th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Passengers for ALGIERS, LISBON and LONDON can proceed by the PUNJAUB changing at Aden to the Agra, one of the Company's London Line Steamers leaving Aden on 30th November.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th November 1875.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER.

THE splendid S. S. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,?97 Tons, 1,300 H. P. effective, Traker, Commander, is well known as of Green's Line to Calcutta, and has made some of the quickest passages between that port and London. The saloons have large ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	„ 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

About 20 tons superior 2nd class Moulmein teak squares, and at the Mazagon Darookhana about 50 tons teak board and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 3RD MARINE LANE, OTHERWISE CALLED VANIAWADY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 20th November, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Premises, by order of the mortgagee, Bai Awabai, widow of the late Heerjeebhoy Palloojee Dadoowalla and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bai Bhikajee, widow of the late Cursetjee Maneckjee Soomarewalla, Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Sorabjee Cursetjee Mistry and Rustomjee Cursetjee Mistry. All that piece of Government ground, together with the 4th storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the 3rd Marine Lane, otherwise called Vaniawady, near Dhobie Talow in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 797 and assessed under No. 1?7, and bounded on the east by the house of Jeewajee Burjorjee Pochkhanawalla, on the west by the house of Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the 3rd Marine Lane.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN LOHARCHAWL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Khoja Datoobhoy Ebram and Lutabhoy Ebram, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Saloobai, widow of Choodajee Myrel Malee, and her son Nanajee Choondajee Myral Malee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of April 1873, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Loharchawl, and on the west side of Patuckwady Lane, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 613, and assessed under Nos. 1 and 89, containing by admeasurement 52 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Patuckwady Lane and property of Pandoorung Gewba, on the west by the properties of Ramchunder Damoder and Narrayen Wassoodew, on the north by the property of Hurrichund Mahadew and a well, and on the south by the said Loharchawl Street.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!

On MONDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction the undermentioned 7 sewing machines just unpacked, viz., Gardiner, on stand; Indispensable, on stand; Singer Septem, on stand; Dolly Varden, on stand; Little Lady, on stand; Home Shuttle, on stand; Little Lady, hand machine; Home Shuttle, hand machine; and Dolly Varden, hand machine.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases coloured prints.
10 „ 1 lb tin assorted jams by Coward.

A quantity of glass and crockeryware consisting of champagne, claret, wine, liquor and custard glasses, finger glasses, tumblers, wine-coolers, quart and pint decanters, claret jugs, labels, soup, hotwater, and cheese plates, vegetable flat dishes, coffee cups and saucers, breakfast plates, &c.

On account of the concerned—

3 bales, 54 inches, Hessians.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY AND IN THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar, by order of Javerbhoy Munjeebhoy, and on account and at the risk of [illegible] Sewjee—

16 Shares in the Albert Mills Company.
4 Shares in the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture; 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lamps, single and treble light wall argand lamps, large size dressing glasses in gilt frame, flower vases, a light English built, self driving Phaeton, by Lambert, Queen Street, London, &c., at No 27, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Bungalow of Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd inst, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Girgaum Back Road, the valuable household furniture of a gentleman changing his residence, the same comprising handsome massive carved blackwood, drawing room, round and pier tables, chiffonier, conversation couches, teapoys, drawing room chairs, iron and wooden bedsteads, dressing tables, clothes press, chest of drawers, cupboard, easy chairs, double composite chairs, writing tables, China teapoy, large size teakwood sofa couches, and writing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, plated 1, 2, 3, and 4 light hanging argand lustres, vases, lamps of different sizes, single and treble light wall argand lamps, treble branch table candlesticks, table candlesticks, various sizes, ceiling and table lamps, large size dressing glasses, in guilt frames, fancy pictures in guilt frames, real Bohemian glass, kerosine table lamps, flower vases, Dutch, Persian, and Camray drawing room carpets, large size musical box, an English made clock by D and W Morice, strong fire-proof safe with Chubb's keys, beam scale with weights, zoolia with chain, grinding mill, window frames, &c.

At 3 P. M.

A strong and light self-driving Phaeton, Lambert, by Queen Street, London

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sheperd Road, Byculla, (between the Jewish Synagogue and Byculla School) the materials of the illuminations and decorations made in the city of Bombay in honor of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, consisting of flags, posts, devices, Chinese lanterns, hooks, cradles, &c., &c., &c.

Further particulars will appear hereafter.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

THE CARANDINI COMPANY
WILL GIVE
A GRAND CONCERT
ON TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD NOV.
TICKETS AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

TOWN HALL.

THE CARANDINI COMPANY
WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND
GRAND CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 25TH NOV.,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
BYCULLA CLUB.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

POSITIVELY FOR 12 NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY EVENING, 22ND NOVEMBER 1875.
GREAT AMERICAN
HIBERNICON EMERALDS
AND
ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.
Full particulars in Monday's issue.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Gallery, Rs. 2; Pit, Rs. 1.
Family Tickets to admit 3 Rs. 10.
Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MONDAY EVENING, 22ND NOVEMBER,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 20TH NOVEMBER,
THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;
Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt., C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

THE Undersigned have received Ex S. S. PARSEE, a supply of

INDIA PALE ALE.

ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

	per dozen	Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5.8.
„ „ 6 „ pints.	„	3 12.

COOPER.

A VATTING OF PORTER AND STOUT, BOTTLED BY THE LONDON COOPER COMPANY.

	per dozen	Net Cash
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5-8.
„ „ 6 „ pints.	„	3-8.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

	per dozen	Net Cash.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5.12.
„ „ 6 „ pints.	„	4.0.

CHAMPAGNE.

WACHTER & Co.'s PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND.

In Bond Prices 1 dozen quarts.	Rs.	12 0.
„ „ 2 „ Pints.	„	44-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY CAMERON AND SAUNDERS,
Rs. 5-8 per dozen quarts.

ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDIES.

In flasks with cups	Rs. 13 per dozen.
In half flasks with cups	„ 7-8 do.

ASHBURNER'S WELL-KNOWN AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rs 24 per dozen.

G. PRETTER & Co.'s PURE CLARETS,
Shipped direct from Bordeaux, from Rs. 8 per doz. quarts.

CHAMPAGNES FROM PERINET AND FILS & A. COLLIN (CHALONS),
Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 per dozen quarts

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES
EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN
DURABILITY FINISH & PERFORMANCE,
BEST TIME KEEPERS IN THE WORLD!
MADE BY MACHINERY, to an
EXACT GAUGE, on the
INTERCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLE,
THEREFORE (WHEN NECESSARY)
REPAIRED AT SMALL COST.

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, by the introduction, at their Factory at Waltham, of an extensive plant of automatic machinery of the finest and most perfect description, have so reduced the cost of production, that a saving of 40 PER CENT. in the manufacture of Watches is effected, resulting in an increased supply of a more perfect machine than it is possible to make by the most skilled hand labour.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TURNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE, a stylish Turnout. Address "JAMSETJEE," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING with a Family in or near the Fort, for a Gentleman of quite habits. Answers to be addressed under chiffre "H. P," to the Printer.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Accumulation of Phlegm. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of Various Sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman*).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island, or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenaeum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

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BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—In accordance with Clause 98, Para 11, in the "Articles of Association," which refers to the powers of Directors.

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By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.—Notice is hereby given, that PARCELS POSTED in INDIA for TRANSMISSION to the UNITED KINGDOM by the OVERLAND PARCEL POST must not exceed £50 in value. Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for transmission independently of the Post Office, and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company's regulations.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH Nov. 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet at unchanged prices, the sales being 10,000 bales, and this morning's report is quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales.

From New York Mid. Uplands on the spot still comes 13¼ cents, but futures have advanced a further ⅛c. per lb., shewing a tendency to bring them closer to the value of Cotton on the spot than they have been for some time back. The price of futures is not always a safe guide to the actual state of the market, subject as it is to so much of a speculative influence, but in this instance there is every appearance of the market having fallen to a level at which the "bears" in futures do not consider it safe to go on operating. Gold and Exchange on London are unchanged. The Receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Thursday's Receipts	25,000	27,000	18,000
Six days' do	152,000	125,000	108,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,218,000	1,081,000	850,000

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns for India during the past fortnight, show full average supplies of Grey Cloths for Bombay but moderate of other descriptions, while for Calcutta the quantity of Grey Goods is comparatively small and of coloured Cottons and Yarns liberal.

The market for Coffee in London is reported as showing a better feeling but no animation, prices being the same. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds are unaltered.

The weekly quotations for Metals are unaltered for everything except Yellow Metal, which—if correctly quoted—shows a fall of ⅛d. in Sheathing and an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in Braziers.

Rupee Paper is quoted ¼ lower all round, values now being:—Fours 91½; Fours-and-a-half, 92¼; Fives-and-a-half, 96¼.

The reduction in the Bank of England rates of discount yesterday from 4 to 3 per cent was quite anticipated on this side from the decline advised in the open market, but yesterday's return, although favourable, is scarcely so much so as was expected. The Reserve has increased by £500,000 and Bullion by £125,000, while Discounts are less by £312,500, thus bringing the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities up from 42 to 43½ per cent. In all probability, however, a further improvement in the position is looked for at an early date and this seems the more likely from the fact of the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bills being quoted at 2¾ to 3 per cent.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅛. French Rentes at 103⅜. Bar Silver has declined from 56⅝d. to 56⅜d. per oz.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, contrary to general expectation, a firmer feeling has been apparent. With the fall in Silver, and the limited amount of private paper offering, the probability seemed in favour of a continuance of the previous downward tendency, but the Banks appear indisposed to go on buying at yesterday's figures and have advanced their drawing rates 1 32d. per rupee. It seems scarcely probable, however, that any material reaction can set in at the moment. Money here is cheaper than at any time during the year, loans on the security of Government Paper being freely offered at 3 per cent, while owing to the lateness of the Cotton crops we are not likely to see much of an export trade until after the turn of the year; meanwhile there is a very steady trade doing in imports which has every appearance of being maintained. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d. 19-32	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 10d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 10d. 1-16	"

On Calcutta there is nothing or next to nothing doing, and the same remark applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER, for which values are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET has been steady with in most cases where business has been done a slight improvement in values. Bank of Bombays have declined ½ per cent. but close firm at the quotation. Berar Press have advanced to Rs. 475. In Spinning Shares Dhurrumsey show a fall of Rs. 15, but other companies are mostly higher. Alexandra Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 20, Flemings Rs. 51, Great Easterns Rs. 5, Morarjee Rs. 10, and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON we have no actual change to note. Purchases by European firms are still confined to small parcels of ready old stuff, the prices asked by dealers for new crop, precluding business on present home quotations. Arrivals are now beginning to assume more importance, the quantity received during the past week being 5,000 bales.

FREIGHTS continue firm and by Canal Steamers for Liverpool may now be quoted at 35s. for measurement and 37s. 6d. for Seeds. The Strathclyde goes to Calcutta which relieves the market somewhat of disengaged tonnage and there is very little to arrive close at hand.

The PIECE GOODS Market is firm and prices are well supported by importers, although in the Bazaar there is less doing buyers seeming inclined to pause for a time. The position however is still hopeful, and unless the home advices assume a less favourable aspect there seems little ground for any relapse in the market.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

mber of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,350
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	676¼
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	493½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	42,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	475
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	275
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,580	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	400
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	500
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	525 xd
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-yea

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
	£20	103'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65' 7'3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21'13'1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,125
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
200	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,040
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	145
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	625
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	875
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	815
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	950
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	925
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	960
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,065
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,06
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	655
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	920
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,600
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	620
500	500	300	30pa.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	165
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	84
1,000	5	all	4 pr	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,000	500	all	30 pe	Treacher & Co.	385
1,200	25	all	40 pe	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 13th November, 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,74,737	0	0
Merchandise	2,76,077	0	0
Electric Telegraph	1,036	0	0
Municipal Trains	605	0	0
Total Rs.	4,52,455	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles. Total Rs.	2,68,328	0	6
Increase Rs.	1,84,126	15	6

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 13th November, 1875:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	84,26,454	9	8
Other Deposits	74,94,076	4	0
Cash Credits	3,72,551	3	7
Post Bills	7,856	13	0
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Rs.	2,23,75,938	14	3

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	97,10,210	10	6
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	19,73,308	7	0
Govt. Securities	38,68,081	2	0
Loans	14,14,216	4	5
Account of Credits	5,60,769	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	30,80,861	0	4
Dead Stock	2,26,916	2	7
Bills of Exchange	6,71,521	3	5
Due by other Banks	8,70,045	0	0
Rs.	2,23,75,938	14	3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ELECTRA, 668 tons, Captain G. Tomson, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE SHIP MINDORA, 971 tons, Captain J. Flack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmain (30th October), with a cargo of timber.

THE s.s. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain G. Heltberg, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, with a general cargo and seven hundred and seventy-one pilgrims.

THE SHIP MAGNOLIA, 1,086 tons, Captain J. T. B. Castor, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta, (October 1st), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. STELVIO, 1,149 tons, Captain G. Brodley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (October 13th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Cannal with a cargo of 2,064½ tons coals. The vessel is canal, with consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour, on the 18th instant, from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Harrison, and three hundred and sixty deck passengers.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo, and seventy-one deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa.—Mr Chavilier Henrigue. For different ports.—Fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Captain G. A. Jacob and servant, Meer Ally Morad and eight followers. For Muscat.—Mrs. Towelle. For different ports.—Two hundred and eleven deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, which arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Venice (22nd October) via intermediate ports, brought the Overland Mail, and the following passengers:—38 packages piece goods, 18 cases and 35 barrels tar, 2 cases saffron, 2 cases clocks, 1 case false pearls, 134 boxes bar silver, 82 cases specie, 20 barrels flour, 576 packages cloves, 27 packages bhoyzabole, 1 package herabole, 14 packages color, 64 bales twist, 33 packages wine, 55 packages beads, and 2,364 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Carwar, Nov 15.
	India (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Nov 15.
	Magnolia (s)	Castor	Calcutta, Oct 1.
19	Stelvio (s)	Brodley	Sunderland, Oct 13.
	Mindora	Flack	Moulmain, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.
	H M S Amberwitch.	Bishop	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Harald Haarfager, Heltberg, to Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

Barque Electra, Tomson, to Galle.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dahlia, to Aden, Jeddah and Hoodooda.

Steamer India, to K Coast and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
15	Abyssinia (s)	Hart	Bombay, Oct 23.
	Roman Empire	Kennedy	London, July 25.
	Majestic	Kelly	Liverpool, July 27.

Nov.	DEPARTURES.		
15	City of Carthage (s).	....	....
	Yorkshire (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVAL.		
16	Asia (s)	....	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 4 cases grass oil, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee; 37 bags pepper, Mooljee Jaitha & Co; 2 bales wool, Shamjee Narranjee; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co; 1 bale cotton, Lowjee Jairam; 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 65 bales cotton, Gangjee Nurpat; 42 bales wool, Moty J th; 45 cwts horns and 125 bags myrabollams, Goosub Luteeff.

Utopia s, 750 sack ges wet dates Suchoobhoy Khackey; 1,000 bundles coir yarn, Shubhagchund Gulalchund; 1,600 bags wheat, Knoop & Co; 800 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co.

J C Stevenson s, 1,800 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 20 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 35 bales wool, Nensee Megjee; 30 bales wool, R Ramchunder.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin's, 23 cases fishmaws, Momed Nuthoo; 113 pieces E teeth, A R M Khan; 66 pieces E teeth, M Santoockchund; 6 bundles E teeh, A R Ahmed; 9 bales E teeth, S Durvesh; 99 cases M o' P shells, Mooljee Gocoldass; 1,227 bags linseed Walace & Co; 35 bales skins, P H A C M Shaeb & Co; 41 bales hides, and skins, S M C A Salley & Co; 10 bales hides, N Jehangeer & Co; 5 bales hides, Hasum Oomer; 6 bales hides, P Adomjee; 6 bales hides and skins, S O T N Meera & Co; 5 bales hides R Yorbhoy; 5 bales hides, S Futtabhoy; 8 bales hides, K P erbhoy; 7 bales hides, A Khanbhoy; 5 bales skins, K M H E-mail & Co; 5 cases fishmaws, P J Mahomed; 31 cases M o' P shells Hajee Essa; 100 packages cloves, H Thavur & Co; 8 cases fishmaws, E Mahomed and Co. 10 bundles E teeth, R G Momed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Carodoc, 18 cases peacock feathers, Tyebjee & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Pekin s, 2 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 666 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Goa s, 165 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmoonkray.

FOR HONGKONG.

Goa s, 30 bales twist, The N D P S & W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·913
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·8
Dew Point	70·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	83·5
Minimum do. do	75·3
General Direction of wind	N; NE, ESE, ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	173

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15 China, ship, Mossman, from Shields.
25 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
30 Akola, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
30 Sennar, E. G. boat, Privileggio, from Zella.
Nov. 3 Samnod, ss, Said, from Mussawa,
3 Venetia, ss, Babot, from Suez.
4 John Howard, ss, Hallett, from Batavia.
4 Thirza, barque, Arrebery, from Newcastle.
6 Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
7 Emillian, ss, Menderon, from Manilla.
7 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.
8 Sultan, ss, Owen, from London.
8 Negels, ss, Vasphei, from Zella.
8 Australia, ss, Murray, from Calcutta.
8 Chancellor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
8 Tenasserim, ss, Wells, from London.
8 Delhi, ss, Lee, from Bombay.
9 India, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
9 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Jeddah.
9 Travancore, ss, Andrews, from London.
10 Arabia, ss, Rollo, from Ginos.
10 Olympea, ss, Polson, from China.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 4 Sennar, E. G. boat, Privileggio, to Teejora.
4 Venetia, ss, Babot, to Bombay.
4 John Howard, ss Hallett, to Rotterdam.
5 Akola, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
6 China, ship, Mossman, to Calcutta.
6 Samnod, ss, Said, Mussawa.
7 Emillian, ss, Menderon, to Liverpool.
7 Sindh ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.
8 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
8 Sultan, ss, Owen, to Calcutta.
8 Australia, ss, Murray, to Southampton.
8 Chancellor ss, Reynolds, to London.
8 Delhi, ss, Lee, to Venice.
9 Tenasserim, ss, Wells, to Bombay.
9 India, ss, Dodero, to Genoa.
10 Travancore, ss, Andrews, to Bombay.
10 Arabia, ss, Rollo, to Bombay.
10 Olympia, ss, Polson, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Thirza, barque, Arrebery, from Newcastle.
Wheatlandside, ship, Sutherland, from Cardiff.
Negela, ss, Vasphei, from Zella.
Koina, ss, Morrison, from Jeddah.

HIGH COURT.—20TH NOVEMBER.

Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.

LONG CAUSES.

9-74—Fletcher and Smith for pauper—Wittoba Pandoorung and another vs Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi and Shapurjee and Thekurdas.

Summons adjourned from Chambers.

426-75—Macfarlane and Skinsey—Nursey Cullianjee vs Ramjee Soonderjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley for claimant.

389-74—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Alexander Robertson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

90-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gowdani Beteejee Maharaz and others vs Shri Brijnathjee Brijpaljee—Mooljee and B.

271-75—Khunderow Morojee—Goonaba Narrayen vs Chundroobai—Jefferson and Payne.

432-75—Jamsetji Cama—Framjee Dossabhoy Wadia and others vs—Purmanundass Narrondass and others—Junardhun and G

5-75—Ardaseer Framjee—Dadameeya Noor Mahomed vs Goolbebee, widow—Khunderow Morojee.

566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee vs The Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Crawford and Bowvey.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Liladhur Kallianjee and others—H Bicknell.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSES.

505-74—Balkrishna and Bhugwandass Ragoo Baloo vs. Pandoorung Keroba—in person.

404-75—Shamrao Pandoorung—Tapidass Munardass vs Oodowjee Geega—

Rimington Hore and Langley.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 15.

Hills, Major, Bombay R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

NOVEMBER 17.

McKellar, Surg Major Bengal 1st Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 18.

Stevenson, Lieut, Bombay 8h Regt. N I, on leave, from Poona.
Sargent, Surg, Madras 5th Infantry, S C, on leave, from Aurangabad
Birine, Surg Major, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave from Belgaum.
Beatty, Surg-Major, Bombay Civil Surg, Poona, from furlough, from England.
Forbes, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Thackeray, Major, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Packe, Lieut, Bengal 3rd Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Waddington, Col, Bengal Staff Crops, from furlough, from England.
McNair, Lieut Col, Bengal Asst Adjt Genl of Musketry, from furlough, from England.
Berkeley, Major, Madras Commst Dept, from furlough, from England.
Thomas, Captain, Bombay, 15th Regt. on duty, from Poona.
Pogson, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Fraser, Col, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Fraser, Surg, Bombay Army, Med Dept, from sick leave, from Matheran.
Bartholomew, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

NOVEMBER 19.

Montgomery, Captain, Bombay, R A, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Hemans, Captain, Bombay R A. on duty to Poona.
Robertson, Lieut, Bombay R A from sick leave, to Baroda.
Aitchison Brig Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Mayne, Captain, Bombay Pol. Dept, on duty, to Baroda.
McNair, Lieut Col Bengal Asst, Adjt Genl of Musketry to rejoin, to Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 19.

Harries, Surg, Bengal 1st Central India Horse, to rejoin, to Camp, Delhi.
Jameson, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, to rejoin, to Ghazepur N W P
Weller, Captain, Bombay Pol Dept. to rejoin.
McKellar, Surg Major, Bengal 1st Cavalry, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Owen, Captain, Bombay 2nd Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Dessa.
Birine, Surg, Major, Bombay, 66th, Regt. to rejoin, to Belgaum.
Hall, Major, Bombay Staff. on duty, to Poona.
Ross, Major, Bombay Staff, on leave, to Mhow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, November 16.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr E L Pearse, Actg Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Trichinopoly, furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Section 10(a), with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days, under Section 18 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A M Jones, Depy Collr, in charge of Treasury, Ganjam, privilege leave for two months, from or after the 27th inst, under Section 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr R Williams, Depy Consvr of Forests, to be in charge of the South Arcot Forests during the absence of Mr H L Woodridge on leave, or until further orders

Mr John David Rees, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag and Agent to the Govr of Fort St George in Vizagapatam.

Mr James Paull Fiddian, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Malabar.

Mr Arthur Henry Temple Martindale, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Coimbatore.

G Strinivasa Rau Pantulu, Coll's Sheristadar, Ganjam, to act as Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury of that Dist during the absence of Mr A M Jones on leave, or until further orders

Mr J H B Brougham, to act as Depy Consvr of Forests, Madura, during the employment of M R Williams on other duty, or until further orders—with effect from the date of his resumption of charge.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr C H T Norfor, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bellary District, five days' privelege leave, with retrospective effect, from the 3rd Aug 1875.

Maj J Vertue, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, having reported his return to India on the 10th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion the leave granted to him in the "Gazette" of the 17th Feb 1874 is, hereby cancelled. He is granted a fortnight's subsidiary leave, under Chapter V, Section 18 (b), of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Hannan, Ex Engr, of the 4th grade, having reported his arrival on the 10th Nov, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the Gazette of the 4th Aug 1874 is hereby cancelled. Subsidiary leave for fourteen days is granted him under Chapter V, Section 18 (b), of the Civil Leave Code.

Maj J Vertue, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is posted to Trichinopoly as Dist Engr.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P Srinivasa Row, Mag of Police; Mr P Chentsal Row, Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue; and W E Dhanakoti Raju M D, to be Fellows of the Madras University.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 7, Act III of 1871 (the Towns' Improvement Act), the Govr in Council hereby appoints Surg W Hanks, Civil Surg Cocanada, to be a Town Comr, for carrying out in the town of Coconada, in the Godavery Dist, the purposes of the said Act, vice Dr T J H Wilkins, proceeded on leave.

Under Section 10 of Act III of 1871, the Comr of the Coconada Municipality have elected Surg W Hanks as their Vice-President in the room of Dr T J H Wilkins, absent on leave

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Parker, Actg Judge of the Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, assumed charge of the Court on the 12th Nov 1875.

Mr C G Plumer, Dist and Sessions Judge of North Arcot, resumed charge of the Court from Mr H Wigram on the afternoon of the 12th Nov 1875.

Maj T Weldon, Mag of Police, resumed charge of the Egmore Police Court from Capt W H Hallett on the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1875.

Mr J W Handley, Govt Pleader, Madras, having reported his return to duty on the 10th Nov 1875, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Barton, of the Bombay P W Establishment and Chief Engr of the Travancore Sirkar, reported his return to duty on the 5th Nov 1875 from the leave granted to him by his Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and notified in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 9th Dec 1873.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as Members of the Madras Civil Service from the 10th Nov 1875, the date of their arrival at Madras per s s Hydaspes:—

Mr John David Rees, and Mr Arthur Henry Temple Martindale.

Mr James Paull Fiddian is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 10th Nov 1875, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Mr J B Spedding, Madras Civil Service, reported his return to India and arrival at Bombay on the 4th Nov 1875.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd D G Clarke, B A, attained the rank of Senior Chaplain on the 6th Nov 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Gunner William McMahon, No 524, of the 20th Bgde, R A is permitted to reside and draw his pay at Secunderabad, pending the decision of the Home authorities as to the amount of his pension.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Captain A C, Havelock, S C, 2nd in Commond, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, arrived at Bombay on the 4th Nov 1875.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval.—

Capt John McMullin, having completed twenty years' service to be Maj. from the 16th Nov 1875.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Dept:—

Store Serjeant Thomas Mallany to be offg Sub-Condr from the 9th Nov 1875, during the absence on medical certificate of Sub-Condr Bourke, and vice Hill, whose promotion has been cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt A Clark-Kennedy, of the S C, Sub-Asst Comsary-Genl, 3rd class, on furlough on medical certificate for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Dept:—

Actg Depy Asst Commissary James Timmas' to be Depy Asst Commissary; Actg Conductor William Anderson to be Condr, and Actg Sub-Condtr Charles Caroll to be Sub-Condr, from the 15th Nov 1875, vice Lt and Depy Asst Commissary J Smith, pensioned.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 22 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 22 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 26 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australia	Dec. 11 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	Nov. 30 ...	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 22 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Nov 22	Monday	Dec 6
"	" 29	"	" 13

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4		0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Nov. 30	Tuesday	Dec. 28
"	Dec. 14		

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails*	
Monday	Nov. 22	Monday	Nov. 29
"	Dec 20	"	Dec. 27

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory. Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar by this route at the rate of 2 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

4. Covers originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Dec. 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	3-30 P.M.		3-30 P.M.
Monday	Nov. 22	Monday	Dec. 20

AMERICAN DRILLS.
PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—October 24th, at Spennithorne Hall, near Bedale, Yorkshire, the wife of Colonel Cadwallader Adams, C. B., Commanding 4th Brigade Depôt, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BOWMAN—October 25th, at Springwell House, Clapham Common, John Bowman, Esq., formerly of Bombay, aged 83 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WITHERS—November 16th, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Captain Withers, Adjutant 25th Regiment, Bombay Light Infantry, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRIGHTON—November 13th, at Ishera, Serampore, the wife of F. Crighton, Esq., of a son.

JAMES—November 15th, at Bangalore, the wife of W. E. Ashton James, Esq., Mysore Revenue Survey, of a son

SMITH—November 14th, at Deolie, the wife of Captain Percy Smith, Deolie Irregular Force, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COLLINGWOOD—COLLINGWOOD—November 13th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, M.A., Carlton Collingwood, B P. S. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Collingwood, H. E. I. C. S.—No cards.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1875.

EVERYBODY laughed at the little comedy which was played a few days ago in Bombay, when an indiscreet journalist published some of the private letters that had passed between the Resident and the Minister at Hyderabad regarding the proposed visit of the Nizam to Bombay, and when, being reproached by Sir Salar Jung with this breach of confidence, the honest fellow nobly replied that he could not love Sir Salar so much if he did not love truth and independence more, and that he had felt it his duty to expose the villainous practices of the British Government and its agents at Hyderabad, even though he knew that in doing so he ran the risk of losing the precious gift of His Excellency's friendship. It was natural to conjecture that Sir Salar Jung could not be very deeply grieved at the publication of a correspondence in which he makes so good a figure, and to remark that, if he had wished to have the whole misunderstanding about the Nizam's health forgotten, he should not have allowed the letters to be printed, even "for private circulation only' among his numerous European friends. Things printed for private circulation so often find their way into the newspapers that Sir Salar Jung, with his great experience of such matters, ought to have anticipated what would happen in this instance. It now turns out, too, that copies of the correspondence must have been sent home, to be distributed, we presume, among the Indian officials, the members of Parliament, and the experts in the art of working the London Press, who are filled with admiration of the high qualities of Sir Salar Jung, and who have evidently been under the impression that they might use the correspondence to excite popular feeling in favour of the Nizam when the inevitable telegram reached London announcing that after all His Highness could not go to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales. No sooner, at all events, had the expected news been telegraphed to London than the *Pall Mall Gazette* was ready with a complete case, based on the official correspondence, to show how ungenerously the Nizam and his Minister had been treated by the Government of India, and how unwarrantable were the rumours that it was not illness but want of inclination that kept His Highness from leaving Hyderabad. Sir Salar Jung must be considered singularly unfortunate in his choice of friends if both here and in England they have misunderstood his wishes on so important a question of policy and good taste as the publication of a confidential correspondence on a subject of great delicacy and moment.

The correspondence itself is an interesting study, and so far as it goes it must be admitted to be far from creditable to the English Government. Throughout it Sir Salar Jung triumphantly maintains the character he has long enjoyed of being the ablest statesman and diplomatist in India; and poor Mr. Saunders, the Resident at Hyderabad, is a mere child in his hands. The careful reader of the article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* which we published yesterday will have observed that Sir Salar Jung began the correspondence in August by asserting that the Nizam was too sickly to be allowed to go to Bombay, and proposing that a deputation should go in his place; that the Government of India intimated its suspicion of the genuineness of the plea about the child's ill-health, and said the project of sending a deputation could not be entertained for a moment; and that finally, in October, Sir Salar Jung carried both points, having meanwhile dexterously put in the worst possible light the conduct of Mr. Aitchison and Mr. Saunders in refusing to give way. He thus not only won a diplomatic victory but had the satisfaction of placing the Nizam before the British public in the now familiar character of the persecuted Indian Prince. The Resident, who however only acted under instructions, seems to us to have made a fatal mistake in hesitating to accept at once Sir Salar Jung's assurance that the Nizam was ill, and to say simply in reply:—"Well, in that case, we of course cannot press the "point, but it will be better to have the certi"ficate of the Residency Surgeon, so as to "silence ill-natured critics." But Mr. Saunders, in his blunt, blundering, British fashion, lets it be seen that he has his suspicions about the story of the Prince's delicate health, and his quick-witted adversary at once takes advantage of the splendid opportunity thus afforded him. Nothing could be more masterly than the letters in which Sir Salar Jung, with an undertone of supreme scorn just perceptible through the disguise of his affected humility, points out that, if the Nizam went to Bombay alone, the journey would almost to a certainty kill him, while, if he went accompanied by his mother and grandmother, it might still be fatal to all three of them, but that nevertheless, if the British Government said His Highness's presence at Bombay was indispensable, go he must, no matter at what risk to his own life and the lives of those nearest and dearest to him. This last touch of dramatic sentiment is of a kind to bring down the house, and it has already evoked shrieks of hysterical sympathy with the Nizam from those English newspapers which are always ready, at a moment's notice, to mourn over the wrongs of native Princes, trampled under the feet of brutal Anglo-Indians. But of course Sir Salar Jung knew perfectly well that he could make quite safely this offer of sacrificing the whole family of the Nizam to an exigency of State, as the Government of India could not take him at his word; and the result is, as we have said, that he is admired in the twofold character of a martyr and a victor, while the British Government has not only been beaten, but is now denounced as the cowardly oppressor of women and children.

Some of the English papers do the Government of India the justice to suggest that the whole story about the proposed meeting of the Nizam and the Prince of Wales is not told in the letters that have been published. We know nothing of the matter officially; but we remember to have heard in the beginning of July that it was arranged the Prince should visit Hyderabad in the course of his Indian tour. Great preparations were made at Hyderabad to give His Royal Highness a more splendid reception than could possibly be accorded him elsewhere. Orders for plate, furniture, and decorations of the value of many lacs of rupees were to have been sent home to England,—if indeed they were not actually sent and afterwards countermanded,—and the Prince might have carried away from Hyderabad such a valuable collection of native works of industry and art as would have freighted several of the British India Company's steamers and perhaps paid the redemption money of Berar. But about the middle of July, for sanitary, we believe, rather than political reasons, Hyderabad was struck out of His Royal Highness's route; and then the temper of the Nizam's Court changed altogether. Sir Salar Jung says and says truly, that he himself is no stickler for etiquette; but he cannot help being influenced by the sentiments of the people about him, many of whom have great authority in Hyderabad, and the soreness he feels at his defeat in the attempt he made last year to regain possession of Berar for the Nizam must make him less indisposed than he used to be to insist on points of difference that may be disagreeable to the British Government. Now, there can be no doubt that there exists at Hyderabad a strong feeling that the dignity of the Nizam as an independent Sovereign forbids him to leave his capital in order to pay homage to the Prince of Wales. This objection might have been waived, and the Nizam's delicate state of health made light of, if the Government could have been prevailed upon to let His Royal Highness pay a return visit to the Nizam at Hyderabad; but, as soon as it was known that there would be no return visit, it was found that the objections to the Nizam's journey to this city were insuperable. We believe this is the true version of what occurred before the exchange of the letters lately published; and, if the dispute had its origin in the wounded pride of the Hyderabad nobles, the incredulity with which the Government of India received the news of the Nizam's illness is intelligible. That etiquette had more to do with the quarrel than appears on the surface of the correspondence may be inferred from the significant paragraph which was published yesterday in a newspaper devoted to Sir Salar Jung, and the object of which was to suggest to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales that he should show "deference to the not unreasonable suscepti"bilities of Sir Salar Jung and his colleagues" by sending a special deputation to Hyderabad. The reason assigned for this extraordinary and impudent suggestion is that His Royal Highness has gone to Baroda. But he has gone to Baroda to get some shooting, not to return the visit of the Gaekwar to Bombay. The Prince is a wonderfully good-natured man, but with all his amiability he has a very shrewd idea of his own dignity, and he is not at all likely to fall into the trap now laid for him, and to recognize the equality of the Sovereigns of England and Hyderabad by sending a deputation to wait upon the Nizam.

No less an authority than Thomas Chisholm Anstey said once that there was no public opinion in Bombay, but the occurrences of the last week show conclusively that even he made a mistake. A few years ago nothing could possibly flourish here without the direct countenance of Government; but now, whether arising from the Government having become weaker or public opinion stronger, a great change is apparent, and the success of the Bazaar in aid of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund, not only without the influence of the Government officials in its favour, but even suffering under the cold shade of Government displeasure, is a clear proof that public opinion not only exists, but is actually strong enough to brave powers in high quarters. When the Bazaar Committee determined to open the Bazaar during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bombay, and respectfully requested Government to solicit the Prince to open it, they were advised that His Royal Highness would probably not have time to devote to the only charitable work required of him, and that they should consult their own interests by holding their Bazaar in February. The Committee were firm in their determination, and to the last hoped that His Royal Highness would grace their Fancy Fair, or at least depute a member of his staff to make purchases on his behalf; but here again Government influence was too strong against them, and, although His Royal Highness passed the Town Hall on his return from visiting the European General Hospital, he was evidently prevented from doing a good and charitable action. We cannot congratulate Government on having succeeded in carrying their point, but we heartily congratulate the Committee, and the ladies of Bombay, who so generously and ably provided the materials for sale and so gracefully disposed of them, on the complete success of the Bazaar, and we hail with pleasure a new era in Bombay when public opinion has become a power to do good in spite of official powers and the indifference of Government.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE lists of guests present at the Byculla Club and Government House Balls will be published in our *Overland Summary* of Monday; and we shall be glad to receive notice of any corrections required to make these lists as complete as possible.

THE LATE MR. JOHN BOWMAN.

AMONGST the announcements in our obituary column this morning, will be found the name of one who, in the earlier part of the present century, was well known to, and held in the greatest respect by, his brother merchants here, European as well as native, and whose death will awaken a sad feeling of regret in the breasts of some of our older native citizens. The late Mr. John Bowman came to India at a comparatively early age, and in 1825 became connected with the house of Messrs Forbes and Co. of this city, in which firm he subsequently became a partner. A contemporary of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet, and intimately associated with him, Mr. Bowman, naturally of a like disposition, soon became imbued with the large-hearted liberality which characterized his friend, and with generous open hearted benevolence was ever ready to relieve the needy and afford succour to the distressed. Devoid of ostentation, and liberal almost to a fault, the delight of Mr. Bowman was to "do good by stealth," and many will, now that the kind-hearted and good man has passed away, miss the timely assistance which was always rendered by a generous benefactor. While in Bombay, Mr. Bowman led a life of activity, and was especially fond of out door exercise and sport across the harbour. A few years ago some of the older Bunder boat-wallahs well remembered Bowman sahib, had a lively recollection of his liberality and kind treatment, and used to recount with ineffable delight the goings on on their trips to Kehim, where the bungalow now belonging to Captain John Dixon was erected by the subject of our notice, and in which the rights of hospitality were dispensed with a generous freedom which is now unknown. After a residence in Bombay of about twenty years, during which time occasional trips were made to China, Mr. Bowman retired with an ample competency, and so highly was he esteemed by the native merchants, that on his final departure for England he was presented with a farewell address, the spontaneous act of most of the then leading citizens. Like the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart, Mr. Bowman was a staunch friend of the natives, who, whenever involved in trouble or difficulty, found in him a friend ever ready to afford counsel and advice. Shortly after returning to England, Mr. Bowman joined the firm of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., with which he was until his death connected. Cautious, shrewd, and largely gifted with a marvellous foresight, he at an early period foretold the evils which would follow the speculative period here, and earnestly impressed his views upon some of our most respected citizens; but all these sage counsels were unheeded, and almost all those who had received the timely warnings were consequently ultimately involved in ruin or escaped with wrecked fortunes. In the earlier revived period of the Cashmere shawl trade, it was largely fostered by the action of Mr. Bowman, and it was greatly from his influence that the improved designs became introduced. But, although connected with commerce from his early years, Mr Bowman had yet other tastes. Rare articles of vertu, China and porcelain, pictures, precious stones with peculiar characteristics, and choice bronzes were gathered together during a protracted life at almost any cost and formed a collection which is rarely seen except in more pretentious households. Mr. Bowman, until within four days of his death, daily attended business in the city, but the infirmities of age had within the last few years made deep impressions on his once stately and imposing form. In the full ripeness of years he died calmly and peacefully on the 25th ultimo, in the presence of his warmest and closest friends, and now sleeps the sleep of the just and good, amongst, perhaps, more widely known, but not better, men in Kensal Green.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES in Coloured Morocco, Kid and Patent Leather, a fresh assortment. WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

WE are informed that the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwapath Narayen Mundlik has sent in his resignation of the seat occupied by him in the Town Council during the last two months.

H. M. S. OSBORNE.

THE Osborne left Bombay yesterday for Jinjeera with Lord Alfred Paget and other members of the Prince's staff on board. These gentlemen, it appears, did not care to go to Baroda, but wished to have a shooting excursion down the coast; and as the Bombay Government having the fear of a Parliamentary Committee before its eyes, made some difficulty about lending them the "yacht" May Frere, the Prince of Wales kindly told them to take the Osborne and run down to Jinjeera for a day or two.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND MR. SOUTER.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has presented Mr. Souter with a remarkably handsome scarf pin, in acknowledgment of his indefatigable exertions during the last fortnight. The police have certainly done their work very well, but we think it is a mistake to insist—after the fashion of a contemporary who during the Baroda trial combined a child-like faith in Mr. Souter with an intense detestation of Mr. Souter's prime minister, Gujanund Vithul,—that the principal business of His Royal Highness in Bombay has been to keep on shaking hands with Mr. Souter and thanking him for his inestimable services.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF EDAR.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Edar purposes leaving Bombay on Monday, the 22nd instant. He will take his departure from the Grant Road station at 4 30 P.M. (Bombay time) by special train, and will be met at the station by the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and by the Oriental Translator to Government.

The Military Department will issue the necessary instructions for the military honours to be paid on the occasion, and for firing the salute of 15 guns to which His Highness is entitled.

The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. ALI MORAD.

HIS HIGHNESS MEER ALI MORAD KHAN of Khairpur left Bombay for his own territory yesterday afternoon. The Khan and his suite proceeded by sea, and embarked shortly before four o'clock from the Apollo Bunder, where they were met by one of the Under-Secretaries to Government, and the Oriental Translator to Government. A detachment of native troops was drawn up at the landing place and saluted His Highness as he passed, and as the boat shoved off, a salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. A number of people, principally natives, assembled to witness His Highness's departure.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 29TH OCT.

A THRILL of anxiety, I will not say alarm, struck the sensitive British heart a few days ago on an announcement that American calico goods had actually been imported into Manchester at a profit. After all, people need not be staggered at anything now-a-days. Have we not seen a favourite proverb abrogated and coals taken to Newcastle? Why, then, not cottons to Lancashire? Still there is a "bearding the lion in the den" idea about the last announcement that is certainly novel in a sense never before experienced. The explanation of the fact, for it is true enough, is simple and not very flattering to our self-love. So far as is known, only one importation has yet taken place, and it is of long-cloths consigned to a firm called Wanklyn O'Houlan and Co., Manchester; but, unfortunately, the causes of that importation are likely to continue and to lead to others. It is stated that the origin of the matter was the desire of some American visitors to England to have better long-cloths than those manufactured here, which they did not like. Boston ladies who lived in England for some time declared that they found it impossible to procure such nice bleached goods as could be had in their own country, the English fabrics being of a flimsy "sleazy" character So much for shoddy and sizing, and the other devices of modern trade. But it is possible for American manufacturers to compete with those of Lancashire, simply because they have better succeeded in diminishing the cost of production. A Boston paper maintains that bleached cotton goods can be made and sold at a lower price than it is possible for British manufacturers to set upon a poorer article. Another newspaper of that city, however, maintains that a consignment of Massachusetts goods to England would not pay "except in some specialties." A local manufacturer's agent, it is said, sent to Manchester for a piece of the best bleached cotton to be procured in that market where the article was found to be scarce; it cost at the rate of 70 cents. gold per lb., when better made and better bleached goods could be sold in Boston retail, at 45 to 50 cents. a pound currency. All this shows that, as in the case of the iron sent from Belgium a year ago, which it was maintained could not possibly be kept up as a regular import, the present consignment of calicoes is only an experiment, which may or may not be followed out. My opinion is that it will, and for two reasons. The American manufacturers, unlike their timid brethren in England, have completely got the better of their workmen, especially in the Massachusetts districts, and have stamped out Trades Unionism; they have therefore saved much more on the cost of production. Next, the Lancashire manufacturers, beaten by their men, or at least yielding to them, have sought to get the pull out of their customers by giving them an inferior article. The policy of truckling to the artisan at the expense of the public consumer, but for whom that artisan would have no employment, will never, I venture to say, succeed. Foreign competition will prevent that. Thus it is at present. If Lancashire manufacturers cannot produce cheaper they will find their supremacy threatened by makers who think chiefly and first of the great body of consumers.

The Turkish art of repudiation loses nothing of its importance with the lapse of time, but the contrary. One unforeseen result is the prominence given to the position of the Khedive. Egypt is directly bound up with the consequences of the step taken at Constantinople, because part of the Turkish Debt is, as I formerly pointed out, based on the Egyptian tribute, and this source of revenue is one of those which the Turkish Government wishes to appropriate for the common good. Three loans, those of 1854, 1855, and 1871, are based on the tribute, that of 1854 being a first charge recognised by an international convention. If, therefore, any of the tribute comes to the Bank of England, as it has hitherto done, to pay the dividends of the 1855 or guaranteed loan, the Governments of France and England will be unable to touch it until the service of the 1854 loan is provided for. Thus the Sultan would have to allow enough to come to London to cover both loans. But this would involve a breach in the total revenue which would destroy the symmetry of the act of repudiation. As for the 1871 loan, the balance of the Tribute is solemnly dedicated to that being assigned over in such a way that nothing but a most flagrant breach of faith could now interfere with it. Turkey is like an annuitant who has capitalised his annuity, and, having received the capital and spent it, now wants the annuity back again! Still, the Turkish Government may defy public opinion so far as to disregard all considerations of decency or equity, and may insist on the Khedive diverting the tribute from its rightful possessors. The question then comes to be, will the Khedive yield, or will he oppose the orders of his suzerain; renounce his allegiance and keep faith with the Turkish bondholders? Of course he is in a most delicate position. Why should he have to face so unpleasant an alternative? Why should he be compromised by the bad faith of Turkey? He may get out of the difficulty by pleading that he only yields to *force majeure* and so send the balance of the tribute to Constantinople. Or he may gallantly confront the position and out of it extract advantage and prestige for himself. If I am rightly informed the latter is the course on which he has determined. It is understood that he will continue to remit the Tribute to England as usual, but ask the Governments of France and England to aid him in holding fast to his engagement. They can scarcely refuse. France, I believe, would back him up at once, and the only doubt is as to Lord Derby. He is constitutionally cautious, and would like nothing better than to shroud himself behind official precedents, and urge a few politico-economical common-places as to the bondholders having lent their money knowing the risk, and therefore being bound to accept all contingencies, but he will not be allowed to get out of it so easily. He will be urged by the French Government, harrassed by the English bondholders, who are not only numerous but singularly influential, and badgered in Parliament as soon as it meets. Moreover there is a great temptation to throw off a *laissez faire* policy now and adopt a bold and imperial one. We might not fight any more on behalf of Turkey, but we certainly would on behalf of Egypt, which is our highway to the East. So would France for the sake of the Suez Canal. The Khedive is at present an excellent friend, but what might he not be if we assisted him to complete independence of the Sultan, and nominal as well as actual sovereignty; if he became the first King of Egypt since the time of the Great Alexander's captains? In fact the present emergency has raised up a political as well as financial question, and nothing is more likely than that, independently of the wishes of the bondholders, who naturally believe what they wish to think is true, the Khedive and the Western Powers may between them accomplish a great political revolution in a way that will be very popular and will yet cost them nothing.

It is at the same time quite possible that the knot may be cut after a totally different fashion—namely, by the Turkish Ministers going out of power, and by their successors adopting another and less objectionable plan for relieving the finances of Turkey. The present grand Vizier, Mahmoud Pasha, is an old enemy of the Khedive, who has more than once got him turned out of office. He may do so again, and in that case the ultimate mode of settlement fixed upon will be less onerous to the bondholders and less compromising in its political aspects. Mahmoud Pasha is unwell, I daresay from worry and vexation, and inasmuch as the turmoil now is nothing to what it will be, he may well succumb under it.

I have not, however, yet done with Egypt. This morning it is announced by the *Daily Telegraph* that the Khedive, with the view of contracting his expenditure, has determined to suspend the works on the Upper Egypt and Soudan railways. There has been so much discussion lately about Egyptian finances that the Khedive, we are told, has made up his mind to give practical proof of retrenchment by stopping all works which are not immediately productive. The actual saving, should the report prove true, (but I should say that the contractor for the line, who is now here, throws doubt upon it) would not be great, perhaps half a million in all, extending over a period of three or four years; the value of the step would consist in the earnest given of economical intentions, which is everything at present. No one doubts the great resources of Egypt: the only weak point about the Khedive's finance has been that he laid out money too fast, and without waiting until the previous outlay had begun to recoup itself by increased production or traffic. If he now stops expenditure and waits till he can find the means out of revenue, he will soon diminish that floating debt which is the bugbear of the bondholders here, and which furnishes his enemies with so easy a weapon of attack.

Money is again easy, and the late Bank of England movement has had no other effect than depriving it of the discount business, which, smaller than usual at present, is almost absorbed by the open market. While the Bank minimum is 4 per cent. the out-of-doors limit is not above 3, with little prospect of rising. Business, although not very dull, is still contracted enough to produce comparatively few bills, and financing, properly speaking, is at an end. As to the prospects of revival I do not see the slightest chance. Unlike the Americans we are still at the mercy of our working men, and those intelligent persons are taking advantage of the approach of winter to strike for higher wages whenever the opportunity offers. Especially is this the case in the coal industry which is the basis of all others. In North Wales the colliers submitted to an arbitration by Mr. Serjeant Wheeler on the point of a reduction in wages of 15 per cent. which the masters wanted. After a patient investigation, the learned Serjeant decided against the men, whereupon these fair-minded specimens of the British working-man, instead of accepting the award, took out their tools and struck. In short, they only agree to arbitration when they believe it will be in their favour. In Staffordshire an advance of two shillings a ton has taken place, and miners' wages have in consequence risen in accordance with the scale previously arranged. A rise in iron will, no doubt follow, and so we shall go on as before. Fortunately there is not the slightest chance of the famine prices of three years ago; the tide of business is too much on the ebb for that.

The Manchester markets have been flat and sluggish, prices scarcely varying in the least from day to day, and orders very scanty. On the whole, however, quotations have not yielded much. In some quarters they speak of 6⅛d as the price imminent for middling Orleans, and as they are very near that now, and the receipts promise to be ample, nothing is more likely than such a decline. But at that point there is little doubt speculation would step in and turn the scale.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 11TH NOVEMBER.

THE Duke of Buckingham passed through on Sunday last, on his way to Madras. His Grace paid a visit to camp, accompanied by General Schneider and Staff.

On Monday last the Aden Dramatic Exiles favoured us with a performance, the pieces enacted being *An Affair of Honour* and *Done on Both Sides*. It was a great success. All did well, and particularly Madame Tourville (Miss Minto), Martha (Miss Schneider) and Mrs. Whiffles (Mrs. Hunter). The evening's entertainment was greatly enlivened by an amateur string band, conducted by our popular French Consul, and the performers in which were such excellent musicians as a well known German gentleman here, several officers and the band master of the 2-25th King's Own Borderers. The performance is, I am glad to say, to be repeated shortly.

Affairs at Berbera and Hurrar, I hear, are in an unsettled state, interfering with supplies being plentifully, as of yore, exported from those places for Aden.

The Government steamer Dalhousie came in yesterday with the head-quarters detachment of H. M. 6th N. I., under the command of Colonel Kerr from Vingorla. She returns to that port in a few days with a portion of the 2nd Grenadiers, for Belgaum, under Colonel Edwardes.

The volunteers of the 2-25th left for Bombay per H. M. steamer Tenasserim yesterday.

The weather is just getting endurable.

FULL DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see of late that some of your orthodox correspondents, who seem to be "old in limbs in judgment young," advocate the wearing of *jama* and *pechorre* by the Parsees, while attending Government levêe, &c., I think that, as one opposed to the wearing of these hideous night gowns, you will do me justice by giving me, too, a corner in your valuable journal. My grounds of opposition are as follows:—

In the first place, it is nowhere enjoined by the sacred Scriptures of the Parsees that these hideous gowns passing under the name of full dress should be worn on grand occasions.

Secondly, the Parsees have adopted this dress after the Hindoo fashion, and, now that the English is the Paramount Power, we can safely do away with this dress, the wearing of which was compulsory under Hindoo rule only.

If the Parsees boast of the first rank among the natives of Western India, the sooner they snap the fetters of barbarous customs the better for their fair name.

—Yours, &c. A YOUNG PARSEE.

THE CONSULS AND THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The dissatisfaction of the Foreign Consuls with the local authorities at Parel has been mentioned by the *Gazette* and *Times of India*, and I can see no harm in briefly stating the grounds upon which the Consuls consider themselves discourteously treated.

In the first place, the Consuls say they were not officially invited to meet the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, on the occasion of his arrival at Boree Bunder railway station, unless "Heads of Departments" can be made to do duty for Foreign Consuls. The Consuls had a printed form sent to them, intimating that, if they intended to be present, it would be necessary to notify the Under-Secretary Political Department, as the space was limited. This might be construed into an invitation or a hint that their "room was better than their company," depending upon the good nature of the recipient. Most of the Consuls put in an appearance on that occasion, and were allowed to roam at their sweet will under the wooden shed at Boree Bunder, neither His Excellency nor any of the Government officials apparently being "aware of their existence." Then came H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's levée. The Consuls could not understand what was meant by sending the Foreign Diplomatic body two pieces of pasteboard, one to be given up at the northern entrance, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting. Two of the Consuls discussed the propriety of attending H. R. H.'s levée under such circumstances, and, in the language of Holy Writ, "one was taken and the other left;" or, to drop metaphor, one put in an appearance at the Secretariat and the other went out for his usual evening drive. The Consul who went to the Secretariat, being informed by Captain Jervoise that there was no private *entree*, went in with the ruck, which he considers was a most informal way for a Consul to be presented, and wishes now that he had stayed at home. Many of the Consuls, notably those who represent the most important nations, have not been asked to dinner at Government House to meet H. R. H. Thus, no opportunity has been given them to be presented to His Royal Highness, the presentation at the levée not counting for anything. None of the Consuls were invited to accompany H. R. H. to Elephanta.

Last evening a gentleman remarked to one of the Consuls, "Oh! I didn't see you at the State Ball." The reply came quick and sharp, "I was not invited, and if I had been I should not have gone." This interpreted means that, under the circumstances, a Consul would consider an invitation to the State Ball, of itself alone, a very doubtful compliment indeed.

Nov. 19. WHO IS TO BLAME?

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.]

THE PRINCE AT BARODA.

BARODA, 19TH Nov.

The special train with the Prince of Wales arrived at Baroda at eight o'clock this morning. The station was nicely decorated, and in the great courtyard outside there was a large collection of elephants and troops.

On alighting from his carriage, the Prince was received by the young Gaekwar and Sir Madhavarao and was led to a couch where he conversed for ten minutes with the Gaekwar, Sir Madhava interpreting.

General Samuel Brown marshalled the procession, and the Prince, the Gaekwar, and Sir Madhava mounted a richly caparisoned elephant with a golden howdah; Sir R. Meade, Mr. Melvill, and other officials followed on other elephants to the Residency, the road to which from the station was decorated with flags, triumphal arches and flowers.

In the afternoon the Prince drove to the arena in the City and witnessed the Oriental spectacle of elephant fights, bull fights, rhinoceros fights, ram fights, and wrestling by Punjabees. The entertainment terminated with a display of harnessed antelopes, white buck, nilghai, one led tiger and the Gaekwar's managerie generally.

In the evening the Prince attended dinner at the mess of the 9th Regiment. The mess-room was charmingly decorated, and the Camp and City were illuminated.

To-morrow morning the Prince will proceed to Muckunpoora Palace and witness cheetah hunting and enjoy black buck shooting.

The Prince was greatly pleased. Admirable preparations were made and an enthusiastic reception was given.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT BARODA.

BARODA, 19TH Nov.

The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning under Royal salutes fired by the English and by the Gaekwar's Artillery as the train was entering the station.

The Prince, on alighting, was received by H. H. the Gaekwar, Sir Madhavarao, the Resident, and the Commandant of the station, besides other officials. The Prince, in company with the Gaekwar and Sir Madhavarao, then mounted a gorgeously caparisoned and painted elephant, the howdah and trappings being of solid gold. A grand procession of gaily-painted elephants, the Gaekwar's forces, foot and horse, then proceeded at a slow pace to the Residency, forming a most gorgeous and picturesque Oriental pageant; the whole route was tastefully decorated and several triumphal arches were erected. Perfect order prevailed.

The Prince was in excellent spirits and much pleased with his reception. He returns the Gaekwar's visit this afternoon, and afterwards witnesses an elephant fight and dines at the 9th Native Infantry Mess to-night.

The Prince proposes to leave here on Tuesday night, filling up the interval by shooting excursions.

BARODA, 19TH Nov., 9-0 P.M.

The Prince visited the Gaekwar this afternoon and afterwards drove through the native City to the old Palace, where he witnessed some exciting scenes in the arena, consisting of wrestling, elephant, rhinoceros, buffalo and ram fighting. The Prince expressed himself pleased with the spectacle.

A large concourse of natives assembled along the route, who were quite undemonstrative.

Every precaution was taken, the streets were lined with troops and order was undisturbed.

Illuminations in the City and the Cantonments to-night; an excursion to-morrow—hunting deer with cheetah. The Prince dines afterwards with the 22nd Native Infantry.

THE RANGOON PLOT.

RANGOON, 19TH Nov.

Full particulars have not transpired respecting the plot. Several Burmese have been arrested, and charged with an intention to fire the buildings of Rangoon.

The guards of the Arsenal have been doubled to prevent accidents.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, 19TH Nov.

An article appears in this morning's *Times* recommending the occupation of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The reply of the Spanish Government to President Grant's Note, dated the 2nd instant, in which a settlement of the Cuban Question was urged, concedes all legal privileges to American citizens in Cuba and amicably settles the Hispano-American difficulty.

LONDON, 18TH Nov. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 4⅛d.		
Exchange on India		1-9 11-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		91⅞
4½ do.	do.	92⅞
5½ do.	do.	96⅞
3 per cent. Consols for Account		94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente 1872		103⅞
Bar Silver		56⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£9 875,000	Inc. £500,000
Bills Discounted	£19,312,500	Dec. £312,500
Bullion	£23,312,500	Inc. £125,000

The Bank of England rate of discount is 3 per cent.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Gwalior.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE maximum time in transit, via Teheran, on the 18th instant, from the United Kingdom to India, was 5 hours and 59 minutes; minimum 1 hour and 11 minutes. On the 19th max. 3 hours and 4 minutes; min. 3 hours and 25 minutes.

THE new railway bridge over the Chenab is to be named after the Princess of Wales.

THE *Englishman* states that it was finally settled that the troops for Singapore were to leave Calcutta yesterday morning.

THE *Athenæum* says that Mr. Robert Browning's new poem, which was mentioned last August, is nearly ready, and will be published in November. The title of it is "The Inn Album."

AT a meeting lately held by the native gentlemen of Cawnpore, to consider the reception of the Prince of Wales, it was resolved that an address should be presented, and a memorial be erected in honour of the visit.

THE Imperial Government at Berlin has determined to take disciplinary proceedings against Count Arnim as soon as the judgment of the Supreme Court shall have taken effect. The object of the proceedings is formally to cashier the Count from the public service.

ALL "uncertainty" about the departure, from Madras, of H.M.'s 89th Foot for Burmah, is at last removed, it having been definitely settled that they are to embark on the 15th January 1876 for Rangoon, right wing, proceeding to Thyetmyo with head quarters, and the left wing to Tonghoo.

THE *Athenæum*:—"An important reform has just been introduced at the India Office, in the shape of a uniform and scientific system of spelling Indian names. Mainly owing to the exertions of Sir Charles Trevelyan, this system, as everybody knows, has long been in use in India." We did not know that any uniform system of spelling had yet been agreed upon in India.

THE Madras Government have, we are informed by the *Madras Mail*, received a telegram from Bombay, stating that owing to cholera all the Prince of Wales's plans are changed. He now proceeds from Bombay to Ceylon, and should cholera be absent he will thence come to Madras via Tuticorin, but in the event of cholera being still present in the Southern districts, he will proceed by sea from Ceylon, and land at Madras *en route* to Calcutta.

THE Mahomedan community of Lucknow, the local paper states, has lost one of its ornaments. The poet Meer Nawab, well known as *Takhallus*, died suddenly on Thursday night, deeply lamented by all his friends and admirers. His poetry was greatly prized all over India. He never sung the praises of mortal man, king or kaiser. His effusions were addressed to the Throne of Thrones, and the great Prophet of Islam. The popularity of the poet may be judged from the fact that his funeral was attended by five to six thousand people.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Bart., who returned to India by the overland mail steamer which reached Bombay on the 10th instant, arrived at Lucknow on Saturday evening last, accompanied by Lady and Miss Couper, and was received at the Char Bagh railway station by the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, the Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and, in short, all the various heads of departments, together with quite a large gathering of the general public and a large number of native gentlemen.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* at Peshawur writes on the 12th instant as follows:—"Sickness is very prevalent still amongst the European and native regiments, and the hospitals are crowded. All sorts of reasons are given for this extra severe visitation of fever; but putrid water is thought very likely to be the real cause, as the streams that flow day and night through the cantonment run through all kinds of objectionable ground ere it reaches this. There is big talk of a Frontier Expedition, principally amongst the Piffers, but we regulars don't believe a word of it."

THE life of John Locke, on which, as was announced by the *Athenæum* in the spring, Mr. H. R. Fox-Bourne has been for some time past engaged, is now completed, and will be published at the beginning of next year by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. Mr. Fox-Bourne has been able to make use of more than a hundred and seventy letters written by Locke, besides about forty written to him, which have never been printed. He has also discovered the original manuscripts of several short treatises written by the philosopher but never published, among them, "An Essay Concerning Toleration," penned fourteen years before the first of Locke's famous "Letters on Toleration," others illustrating the growth of his opinions on philosophical, theological, and political subjects.

THE London *Athenæum* says that there are in Siamese only two works as yet printed which are of interest to European scholars—namely, a Grammar and Dictionary. Both of these are imperfect, and therefore it is all the more satisfactory to learn that a revision of these works is about to be made, and that the King of Siam himself (who has of late shown himself interested in astronomy and other kindred sciences) has commanded the publication of a small cyclopædia, which treats wholly of Siam, its history, geography, literature and political constitution. Such a work will doubtless prove a useful handbook to those interested in Siam. The Preface will be by the King himself, and one of the most interesting portions of the work, as far as we can at present judge, will doubtless be an Appendix containing a vocabulary of several little known dialects spoken on the eastern frontier of the Siamese territory.

A CORRESPONDENT at Bangalore writes to a Madras paper:—"All are in suspense about the Prince of Wales' visit. It has even been positively stated that H. R. H. is now not coming at all to Bangalore on account of the reported prevalence of cholera here and in Mysore; certainly he will not pass through Mysore. I have said 'reported' prevalence of sickness, for I know nothing of it myself. It is only an *on dit*. It is much to be regretted that the usual rain for the season does not fall. The weather is inclined to be unusually hot, and therefore somewhat unhealthy in consequence. Preparations to receive the Prince are going on apace, and Bangalore probably never before looked so spruce, and if the Prince comes, it will be both spruce and gay. It will be 'very hard lines' and a great disappointment to many if he is not permitted to come, to say nothing of the lavish expenditure that has already taken place."

IN the months of July and August the authorities of the East India Railway were possessed of one idea,—reduction at any price. Men were discharged without regard either to the length of their service, the difficulty of their position, or their approved ability. The result was a large accession to our shameful distress, a fruitful source of complaint, and a feeble attempt to justify the recklessness of the whole proceeding. But now the tables are turned. In the course of the last few weeks some of the most efficient European fitters belonging to the Jamalpore workshops have sent in their resignations, and others are said to be only waiting for a convenient opportunity to do the same. Nor, in the face of reports which have been carried to every large locomotive workshop in Britain, will it henceforth be so easy as before to secure recruits. The *Pioneer* gives the above information and we may add that the number of Europeans in the Bombay Workhouse is now 75, the ordinary number being about 25.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* writes as follows about cholera in Bangalore and certain alarmist telegram to a Bombay contemporary:—"We are glad to be in a position to say that there is a decided decrease in the number of cholera cases here within the last few days, thanks to a suggestion privately offered by us to a leading member of the Mahomedan community that the dry earth system should be introduced at once in the infected quarters. Our suggestion being at once acted on in upwards of fifty houses the same night, the disease, the next day stayed, and the death roll has since gradually diminished. Being a non-official person, an editor's functions are very thankless, but in this case, we take the full credit to ourselves that we have succeeded by a little common sense in effectually stopping the ravages of a most dangerous epidemic. We would add that we are not the author of the absurd telegrams sent to the *Times of India* and other papers; and in our opinion, Bangalore is quite healthy enough for the Prince of Wales to come here.

THE official Aden news report from the 4th to the 10th inst. states that His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos arrival at Aden on the 8th inst, in the S. S. Sultan, and landed at 7-30 A. M. to visit the town. His Grace re-embarked at 1 P. M. from the bay below the Residency. The customary honours were paid to His Grace, both on landing and re-embarking. The same report also contains the following items:—The Egyptian corvette Nogela arrived in port from Zeyla on the 8th instant. 21,293 camels entered Aden from the interior during the month of October, with coffee, fruit, vegetables, fodder, grain, firewood and drinking water; 33 head of cattle, 7,600 sheep, and 330 cwts of ghee were imported from Berbera and other ports on the Somali coast during October. The S.S. Tenasserim, (I.M.) sailed for Bombay on the 9th inst, with volunteers from the 2-25th K. O. B. It is reported that the Egyptian troops under the command of Mahomed Raoof Pasha have occupied Hurrar, the great coffee district on the highlands, south of Zeyla, without opposition.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore arrived at Bangalore railway station on Tuesday morning last. Besides a large number of native gentlemen, and all the officers of the Mysore Commission in Bangalore, Major General Elmhirst, Captain Elmhirst, Colonel Bruce, R. H. A., Col. Arbuthnot, the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Chevalier, the Rev. Messrs James, English, Liston, Symonds, Rice, Mr. B. Rice, the Director of Public Instruction, and other gentlemen were present on the platform. Precisely at 8 o'clock, fog signals, to the number of 21, announced His Highness' arrival, and on the train stopping, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, the Acting Chief Commissioner, handed the Maharaja out of the train, and conducted him to his carriage, followed by Colonel Malleson, the Guardian, with the other relatives of the Maharaja who had accompanied His Highness to Bombay. On the royal carriages driving away, the guard of honour of the 23rd L. I. and the Bangalore Volunteers, who were drawn up in front of the railway station, marched off to their quarters.

WE are informed by the *Indian Daily News* that the Government of Bengal have submitted, for the information of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, and for communication to the Emigration Board, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, copies of correspondence with the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, on the subject of certain statements made by Captain Russell, master of the Emigration ship *Ailsa*, before the Emigration Agent-General of Demerara, to the effect that, when he arrived in Calcutta in April, 1874, with return emigrants from that colony, he brought to the notice of the Protector of Emigrants for that Colony, and Mr Luth, the Emigration Agent for British Guiana, that Dr. Cooke, the Surgeon Superintendent of the ship *Ailsa*, and Juggomohun Sing, the compounder, who were in charge of a party of return emigrants, were constantly drunk, and grossly neglected their duties during the voyage and that no notice was taken of his (Captain Russell's) complaints; but that on the other hand Mr. Frith re-employed the compounder on board the emigrant ship *Dacca*.

THE Dacca paper of Nov. 13 tells the following story about a tiger which was killed lately by natives near Dacca:—"A very large royal Bengal tiger, measuring about eleven feet from tip to tail, was killed the day before yesterday, by a native at a place between Meerpore and Byganbarree. It appears that some ryots were cutting *dhan* in a field, when the brute attacked one of them, seizing hold of his neck and lacerating the tendons and nerves. One of his companions was then attacked, and his bowels were torn open. A third man's shoulder was smashed, and two others severely wounded before the alarm could be given in the village. A party was immediately formed, headed by quite a young man, and when it approached the lair of the tiger, the ferocious beast made a spring at the party, but the leader who carried a loaded double-barrelled gun, dexterously pulled the trigger, and the first shot passed through the animal's right eye, which, irritated as it now was, made another spring at his foe with its mouth wide open, and the second bullet, after knocking out one of its teeth, passed out through the back of its head. It now became infuriated and made a third spring at the man, whose ammunition being spent, rushed towards his party and snatching a loaded gun from one of them, shot the brute through the heart, and the exciting scene was over. Two of the wounded men expired on their way to the Mitford Hospital, a third has since died, and the remaining two are not expected to survive long. The immense size of the tiger created quite a sensation when it was brought to town. Nawab Abdool Ghunny presented the daring shikaree with a shawl, in recognition of his bravery.

BOMBAY.

AN OMISSION.—The name of Mr. M. Laing Meason was omitted from the list of invitations to the State Ball at Parell on Tuesday last.

PUTRID FISH.—Six bazaar fish-vendors were yesterday fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having offered for sale a quantity of putrid fish.

THE REFORMATORY.—Two Mussulman lads were yesterday sent to the Sassoon Reformatory by Mr. Nana Morojee, they having pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen a pair of country shoes belonging to Chunda Dewjee.

THREATENING LANGUAGE.—Pherozshaw Sorabjee was yesterday convicted before Mr Dossabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court, of having used threatening and abusive language to Bomonjee Muncherjee. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

THE "HARISCHANDRA."—Last Wednesday's performance of "Harischandra" was a decided improvement upon its previous representations. We are glad to find that what little defects there were in the commencement, are carefully removed, and the play, on the whole, is perhaps the very best of all that are now acted in native theatres.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' INSTITUTION.—His Highness Keshreesinghjee, Maharaja of Edur, paid a visit to the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution on Thursday afternoon, and was so pleased at the progress of the inmates that he made a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards erecting a building for the institution.

A RECENT ACCIDENT.—In giving an account on Wednesday of the upsetting of Mr. Townson's dog-cart that gentleman was described as being connected with the Manchester and Bombay Spinning Company. We understand he is not connected with that company, and we also learn that Mr. Townson did not lose his watch as was reported on the occasion of the accident.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I. on the Esplanade Band-stand at 5.30 P. M. to-day:—

Quadrille	Royal Boudoir	Coote.
Overture	Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Valse	Hussar	Hartmann.
Selection	Do Pasquale	Verdi.
Galop	Strohfiedl	Herohenrode.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a man named Tookaram Yadoo was brought up before Mr. C. P. Cooper, on remand, and charged at the instance of a Hindoo sweetmeat vendor, named Kalla Doongersee, with having passed a counterfeit two anna piece. Mr. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, attended. The complainant said that about eight or ten days ago the prisoner went at 10 p.m. to his shop and asked for half an anna's worth of sweetmeats, giving him a two anna piece at the same time. The complainant gave the prisoner the sweetmeats and six pice as change. A day or two days afterwards he found that the two anna piece received from the prisoner was a counterfeit. Two or three days ago the prisoner again visited his shop late at night, and having obtained two pice worth of sweetmeats, tendered another two anna bit in payment. On examining the tendered coin, the complainant found that it was a counterfeit and had the prisoner arrested. Some evidence having been taken, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

LADY STAVELEY'S RECEPTION AT POONA.—Lady Staveley had a brilliant reception at her ladyship's residence, Gunnesh Khind, on Thursday evening from four to six o'clock. It was attended by almost all the *elite* of Poona who are now here. Several of the leading members of Poona society are still in Bombay, but most of them are expected to return on Saturday next.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE DISTRICT SEASON.—Most of the residents in Poona, who go out into the districts in the cold weather, have left the station. The officer of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division is gone to Tanna, Mr. Ozanne was at Dockeal on Monday, and Mr. Lock is at Alundee. The fair is being held there just now, and Mr. Lock is looking after the sanitary arrangements connected with it.—*Id.*

THE VINCHORKER.—We are informed that the Vinchorker intends to establish an English school at Vinchoor in honour of the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It will be remembered that the Vinchorker erected the fine clock now in the old Bhoodwar Palace, in honour of the visit to India of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred. This is a good example to the other Mahratta chiefs of the Deccan. We only wish that exertions had been made to have the foundation stone of our new Town Hall laid during the Prince's visit to Poona.—*Id.*

SIR SALAR JUNG.—On Thursday the Poona railway station was once more decorated on account of the arrival at this station of Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G. C. S. I., from Bombay, *en route* for Hyderabad. To decorate the station in a befitting manner on such short notice was no easy task, but Mr. Sutherland with his usual energy very soon transformed the station into a reception platform worthy of a Prince; so that Sir Salar Jung expressed himself highly pleased with the honour done to him. Punctual to time the "special" came up to the platform at five o'clock in the evening. A telegram having been previously received from the station master at Kirjut to the station master at Poona ordering dinner for His Excellency, the dinner was prepared and ready at the station at the time of His Excellency's arrival. On his Excellency's alighting at the station, he immediately repaired to the Eagle's Nest, over the gate of which there was a scroll, welcome to His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., and signs of welcome within the gates also. After dressing at the Eagle's Nest His Excellency returned to the waiting room at the station and dined there, after which he left at 7 P. M., for Hyderabad.

The waiting room at the railway station was tastefully decorated, and several leading members of the community were present on the platform to witness His Excellency's arrival and departure.—*Id.*

VILLAGERS RESISTING THE POLICE.—A robbery was committed lately at Jacobabad, and the inspector of police there, Meeran Khan, followed the footprints of the thieves to Larkhana; with the assistance of the thanadar of that place, he intended to search the village of the Jethooee Beloochees; but as evening had come on the search was deferred until the following morning. In the night the village was set fire to, and when the Police attempted to extinguish the conflagration, the villagers resisted them. Twenty-eight of the villagers were taken into custody, and sent to the Town Magistrate of Shikarpore.—*Sind News*.

MEETING OF NATIVE FEMALES AT KURRACHEE.—We have received an account of a meeting of native females held at a house in Gharry Khatta on the 5th instant, to give expression to the feelings of the 'Dakshani' and Madrassee female communities on the subject of Miss Carpenter's mission. A Dakshanee female read an address to Miss Carpenter, who was, of course, present. Mrs. Wilson, the Mistress of the Native Female Schools, attached to the Kurrachee Mission, acted as her chaperon. Miss Carpenter replied in suitable terms and expressed her satisfaction at the fact of the assembly she was addressing being the first of its kind she had ever witnessed, for, said she, during her travels through India she had not the pleasure of ever being present at such an assembly, composed as it was entirely of, and managed exclusively by, native ladies.—*Id.*

THE GREAT AMERICAN HIBERNICON EMERALDS AND ENGLISH COMEDY COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS during the present season in Bombay apparently will be many and various. The Grant Road Theatre is to be occupied on Monday night and for 12 nights afterwards by the Great American Hibernicon Emeralds and English Comedy Company. We believe the attractions offered by this company are considerable. On Monday next full particulars will be published and doubtless numbers will be glad to be present on the first appearance in India of the American Company.

THE THEATRICAL SQUABBLE CASE.

DAVIDAS MOORLIDHURDAS VS. COOVERJEE SORABJEE NAZIR.

AT the High Court yesterday, before Sir Charles Sargent, on this case being called on, Mr. Latham, who appeared for the plaintiff, said he had communicated to his client the observations that fell from his Lordship on the previous day, after hearing the evidence given in his behalf; and he had come to the conclusion that the course recommended by the Court was the best he could adopt. Accordingly the suit would be withdrawn, each party paying his own costs and the defendant of course paying to the plaintiff the Rs. 50 he had received for the rent of the theatre.

The learned Judge accordingly entered a decree to the effect that the suit was dismissed by consent, the defendant paying the plaintiff Rs. 50, and each party paying his own costs.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

NOVEMBER 21ST—26TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

7-30 A.M.—1s Celebration of Holy Communion. 11-0 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 338 and 257, verse 1 3 and 4. 5-30 P.M. Litany. 6 0 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 317, 197 and 335. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

LADIES' COLOURED SILK HOSE, in all the newest shades, as also White and Black. WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE fifth and last Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year, which commences to-day, will be presided over by Mr. Justice Green, who stayed at home yesterday in order to read through the depositions sent up by the magistrates of police. Twelve cases in all have been committed for trial, implicating eighteen prisoners, of whom twelve are Hindoos, one Mahomedan, one Chinese Christian, and four Europeans, and whose ages vary from 24 to 35 years. One case of criminal breach of trust as a servant has been traversed from the last Sessions, while the eleven cases committed since may be classified as follows:—One case of theft; one of dishonestly receiving stolen property; one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; one of robbery; one of dishonestly being in possession of counterfeit coins; one of criminal breach of trust as a public servant; one of voluntarily causing hurt; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of criminal breach of trust; and two cases of housebreaking. In one case the prisoner was held to bail by order of the High Court; two cases were committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper; three cases by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee; four by Mr. Nana Morojee; one by Colonel Evezard; and one by Dr. A. G. Fraser. The following is an abstract of the cases committed for trial:—

1. Walljee Anundjee, held to bail by order of the High Court, for criminal breach of trust.
2. Charles Thompson, alias John Wynne, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for housebreaking by night.
3. Thomas Jones, Thomas Conoby, and Charles Pearce committed by Colonel Evezard, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
4. Babajee Tookaram, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for voluntarily causing hurt.
5. Thomas Templeton, Narayen bin Bala, and Bhugajee bin Bala, committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the first for criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and the other two for abetment of the offence.
6. Abba Rakhma, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for robbery.
7. Runchord Ludha, committed by Mr. Cooper, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
8. Curson Soonderjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for criminal breach of trust.
9. Wittoo Gunnoo, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for dishonestly receiving stolen property.
10. Hurree Ragho, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
11. Babajee Tookaram and two others, committed by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee for house-breaking and theft.
12. Tookaram Yadhav, committed by Mr. Cooper, for having in his possession counterfeit Queen's coin.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Volkart's United Press Company, Limited, was held at the registered offices of the company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on Thursday afternoon, when there were present:—F. Fischer, Esq., Chairman of the Directors, Messrs. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Sorabjee Cowasjee, Jaitha Doongersey, G. A. Fischer, Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla and others.

Mr. F. Fischer having taken the chair, read the advertisement calling the meeting, which having been translated into the vernacular, Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee addressed the meeting in vernacular about the project of establishing a branch at or about Dhoolia by transferring to that place one of the available presses of the Company. He cited a letter and telegram from the Collector at Khandeish, and gave estimates for the machinery and building.

After some discussion about the various items of the estimates, Mr. Tribbovunndas Jadowjee moved that this meeting negatives the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 16th October 1875." This was seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Muncherjee.

Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla then proposed as an amendment—"That the resolution passed at the meeting of 16th October and poll of 20th October shall be carried out." This was seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee.

The amendment having been put to the vote, the chairman took down the votes and proxies of the various shareholders, and declared the amendment carried by 114 votes against 103.

The meeting then separated.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 10th instant, are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Rabi sowings continue. Fever generally prevalent. Cattle-disease partially so.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops completed. In Tanda Division outturn ⅛th less than average; in other Divisions nearly an average one. Little sickness for time of year.

Shikarpur.—Fever of bad form in Rohri with symptoms of collapse, but not increasing; it is very prevalent in three talukas. Cattle-disease in Ubauro. Rabi sowing begun.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather mild, crops as before. Immense jungles formed since inundation of 1874 in Kashmor and Thul talukas. Public health improving.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Weather, crops, and cotton good.

Surat.—Kharif crops being harvested. Rabi crops good.

Broach.—Fever prevalent. Crops good.

Khandesh.—Sowing of rabi nearly completed. Picking of American cotton continues. Cot on market steady Agoe prevalent in five talukas.

Nassik.—Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing in progress. Rain wanted for rabi crops.

Tanna.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress. Cholera still very slightly continuing in Mahim and Bhiwandi talukas.

Poona.—Reaping of kharif not completed; young rabi plants well.

Ahmednugger.—Rain wanted for rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif continues. Cholera in three talukas—cases 18, deaths 7.

Sholapur.—Rain ·02, total 23·55. Outturn of kharif middling.

Satara.—Rain ·30, total 53·38; more wanted. Early and late crops middling. Sowing of rabi retarded in some talukas for want of rain. Harvesting of kharif progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain ·04, total 56·45. 130 deaths from cholera.

Dharwar.—Rain ·06, total 29·96. Slight rain of last and previous week has improved early crops, which in most places are in middling condition, and have almost failed in a few places. Outturn of jowari and sugar-cane is estimated at 10 annas, rice at 8 annas, and that of other early crops from 4 to 6 annas; cotton at 12 annas. Sowing of late crops continues. Cholera has subsided in Nawalgund and Ron talukas, but continues in Dharwar, Hubli, Bankapur, Kalghatgi, and Gadag talukas, and in two villages of Sawanur State.

Canara.—Rice harvest continues on coast. Slight rain above Ghat, more wanted.

Kaladgi.—Kharif middling. Rabi and cotton good. 26 deaths from cholera.

Rajkot.—Cold weather setting in. Cholera in Rajkot disappearing.

Wadhwan.—Crops good. Weather cool. One cholera case.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant). Reaping of crops continues.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant.) Early crops harvested; reaping of late ones commenced; those in Dapoli and Khed talukas attacked by insects Cholera still prevails in Dapoli, Malwan, and Khed talukas.

General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Nassik, Ahmednugger, Satara, and Canara. Cholera still prevalent in Southern Mahratta Country. Rabi crop prospects moderate.

SPORTING.

MHOW RACES.

THE following finally close on the 1st of December:—

The Maiden Galloway's,
The Hussar Cup,
The Trial Stakes,
The Mhow Derby,
The Indore Purse,
The Starkey Cup,
The Jowrah Purse,
The Dhar Purse, and
The Galloway Plate.

For further particulars see prospectus.

Horses running at the Mhow Races are conveyed from Bombay to Khundwah and back at one-and-a-half fare. The mail train from Bombay reaches Khundwah at 9-30 A. M. and Chooral Chowkee, 16 miles from Mhow, at 3-32 P. M. same day. Mail and special tongas available at Chooral for conveyance of passengers to Mhow. Any further information can be obtained on application to

FRED. LUKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

(*Sindian.*)

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the author for a copy of a really useful publication, one which supplies a want that has long been felt—we allude to the work that bears the above quoted title. Mr. Maclean has compiled, in a very portable form, information regarding the history of Bombay, extending his researches from the earliest to the latest period. The aptitude he possessed for the task he undertook is abundantly proved by the pre-eminently successful result which has crowned his labours. The "Guide" may well be said to be a standard authority, and all desirous of becoming acquainted with the rise and progress of our first possession in India, would do well to study the contents of the little volume we are noticing. There is a great deal of knowledge imparted by it within a small compass; the *multum in parvo* principle has been kept in view by Mr. Maclean, who has, in 260 pages of a small quatto, told us everything that is worth knowing of Bombay.

The "Guide" is prefaced by two valuable maps; a map of Bombay Island, constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's maps and photo zincographed at the Poona Government office in the present year; the map gives the locale of each institution and public and private establishment, and is in every way an acquisition to the book; the other map is the one with which we are all so familiar,—the coloured map of India, specially engraved for the "Indian Travellers' Guide."

We shall, in our next, review at length such portions of the "Guide" as treat on the early history of Bombay.

(*Bangalore Spectator.*)

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Maclean, the proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for a copy of this useful Directory. The time has long since gone by, when the claims of the Western capital to be the first of the Presidency cities could have been disputed. And as every year passes, the right of Bombay to that proud distinction is more tacitly admitted, while the intercourse between it and the rest of India extends and enlarges far beyond what it used to be in the old times. To go to Bombay by train now-a-days even from the remote Madras Presidency is quite an every-day occurrence, and hence such a Directory as that compiled by Mr. Maclean possesses a great and distinct value for the public in every part of India.

As for the contents of the Guide, the fact that so clever a man, and so versatile a writer, as Mr. Maclean has had to do with its get up, is quite sufficient to guarantee a compilation of the most varied kind, and embracing every conceivable topic, while there is an interest about even the opening chapter on the geography, history, trade and revenue of the Bombay Presidency. Maclean's guide to Bombay should be in every body's hands, none the less that other gentlemen have cordially and generously helped the talented compiler in its preparation.

THE newest kind of Gentlemen's Kid Gloves are those with two buttons. WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO INDORE.

(*Pioneer.*)

MAHARAJAH TOOKAJEE RAO HOLKAR is to be congratulated as the first ruler of Indore to whom has been accorded the privilege of entertaining at his capital a representative of the sovereign power of India. Never before in the annals of Indian history has Indore beheld such a spectacle as the Viceroy's visit, which took place on the 11th November.

His Excellency and party (consisting of the Hon'ble Miss Baring, Miss Foulkes, Mr. Aitchison, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary; Colonel Earle, Military Secretary; Captain Baring, Private Secretary; Captain the Hon'ble F. Baring, A.-D.-C., and Captain Farmer A.D.C.), having visited Onkar Mandhatta, a holy temple on the banks of the Nerbudda, arrived at Burwaie on Thursday afternoon, and were there met by Sir Henry Daly, Agent, Governor-General, for Central India. Thence they proceeded by the Holkar State Railway to Chowl, and on to Indore in carriages horsed by teams from the battery of Royal Horse Artillery at Mhow. Three miles from the Residency His Excellency was met by His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, whose artillery fired a royal salute, the remainder of his army lining the road up to the limits of the Residency Park, within the precincts of which Her Majesty's troops (3rd Hussars, Central India Horse, 25th Regiment N. L. I. and Bhopal Battalion) performed a similar duty, the Horse Artillery firing a salute of 21 guns. His Excellency's arrival, expected at 5 P. M., did not take place till half-past six, and the spectacle of Holkar's troops, which might have been curious, if not imposing, by day, was toned down by the moonlight. The guard of honor drawn up in front of the Residency was provided by the 68th Light Infantry; and, as on the arrival of the Viceregal *cortege*, arms were presented, the Queen's color lowered, and the National Anthem played by the bugle-band of the regiment, the effect was decidedly imposing, and can hardly have failed to impress the minds of the throng of native spectators. His Highness the Maharaja, whose welcome of the Viceroy had been most cordial, having accompanied His Excellency up the new staircase of the Residency, shortly afterwards took his departure. The Chiefs of Dhar, Dewass (2), Sillana, and Burwaie were also in attendance. The Resident gave a dinner party in the evening.

On Friday morning Holkar paid his official visit to the Viceroy; afterwards, in their turn, came the minor native chiefs, each receiving on arrival and departure, the salutes to which their rank entitled them.

At 4 P. M. the Viceroy, accompanied by an escort of Horse Artillery and Cavalry, returned the visits of the Dewass Chiefs, receiving, on alighting at each tent, a royal salute of 21 guns. After this, he visited Holkar at the Lall Bagh, which, as well as the city of Indore, was brilliantly illuminated, the arrangements reflecting the highest credit on the management of His Highness's Chief Engineer, Mr. Carey. The city was a blaze of light, and everywhere a throng of delighted people welcomed His Excellency with honest enthusiasm. In the evening the Maharajah gave a grand banquet in a *shamiana* close to the Residency, the residents, civil and military, of Mhow and Indore, to the number of 90, being invited to meet the Viceroy. During dessert Holkar made his appearance, and showed himself most anxious that his guests should enjoy his hospitality. Sir Henry Daly, in a brief but well-directed speech, proposed the health of the Queen, taking occasion to allude to the loyalty of the Maharajah, and to the pleasant relations that existed between him and the Government of India. He next proposed the health of the Viceroy, and congratulated Holkar on the visit of His Excellency to his dominions.

Lord Northbrook returned thanks in an appropriate and well-considered speech. He said—

"Maharaja, Sir Henry Daly, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for the cordial manner in which you have drank my health.

"Sir Henry Daly has alluded to the subject which is uppermost in the minds of us all. I mean the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India. I desire to take the first public opportunity which has been presented to me of congratulating the Princes and people of India on this auspicious event. Having already seen the western dominions of the Queen, the Prince of Wales ardently desired to visit her eastern empire. This wish has now been accomplished; and I feel myself particularly fortunate in its having fallen to my lot, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, to welcome His Royal Highness to the shores of India.

"The spectacle which I have just witnessed at Bombay was indeed remarkable. On landing, the Prince was saluted by Her Majesty's ships assembled in the harbour—no unworthy representatives of the naval power of England—a sight which those who witnessed it can never forget. His Royal Highness was received on shore, not only by the Governor of Bombay, the civil and military authorities of the British Government, and the municipality of the city, but by the Maharajah of Kolhapore, the Rao of Kutch and all the Native Princes and Chiefs from Kattywar to the Southern Mahratta Country who are connected with the Presidency of Bombay. From this neighbourhood, too, the Maharana of Oodeypore worthily represented the most ancient of the ruling races of India. From the more distant Deccan came a deputation on behalf of the Nizam whose health prevented him from being present in person, to the great regret of the nobles and people of Hyderabad. The young Gaekwar was there, showing every promise of worthily filling the place from which the British Government were forced to remove his unworthy predecessor. Opposite stood the Maharajah of Mysore, who is being trained up under British officers, to fulfil the important duties which he will have to perform. These two Princes in themselves are signal proofs, more convincing than any words can be, that Her Majesty the Queen is determined to maintain the integrity of the Native States of India.

"The city of Bombay is second to none in beauty of situation and magnificence of public buildings. Every effort had been made by the citizens, and with complete success, to give to the Prince of Wales a splendid welcome. But it was not the picturesqueness of the scene, nor the signs of wealth and prosperity in the streets; it was not the thundering salutes of the fleet, nor even the assembly of Princes on the shore, which to my mind gave the chief interest to the spectacle; it was the dense mass of people who had collected together to view the procession. From the causeway to the tops of the highest building no space was vacant. Every foot of vantage-ground was occupied by an orderly, prosperous and contented people, all anxious to welcome the Prince of Wales, and to show their loyalty to the Queen and joy on the happy occasion, according to the manner of their country. It was my privilege to accompany the Prince; and I am sure that His Royal Highness will forgive me if I tell you that, in the midst of the splendour of the pageant, and while the cheers of welcome were still ringing in his ears, the predominant sentiment in the mind of His Royal Highness was a deep sense of the responsibility which devolves upon Great Britain in the government of so vast a population.

"When, three years ago, I had the pleasure of visiting the Maharajah at Burwaie, I promised His Highness that I would, at some later time, pay a visit to Indore. I have always borne the promise in mind, and it has now afforded me great satisfaction to redeem it. When I laid the first stone of the bridge over the Nerbudda, I said that I hoped the friendship which existed between the British Government and His Highness the Maharajah would be as lasting as the solid rock on which the piers of the bridge were about to be built. Three years have now passed, and I am happy to say that the friendship has not only remained unimpaired, but has been strengthened; and I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking His Highness for the friendly spirit in which he has given his opinion and advice upon several occasions when I sought it.

"It was a pleasure to me, in passing through the city to-day, to observe the wide streets and the attention which has evidently been paid to their drainage; and I have no doubt that during my visit I shall have an opportunity of seeing many objects of interest in His Highness's dominions.

"The Maharajah has welcomed me to Indore with a cordial and splendid reception. I know that this is not due to any personal merits of my own, but to His Highness's loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, whose representative I have the honor to be. On behalf of Her Majesty, therefore, I thank His Highness; and for myself I trust that our meeting will strengthen the ties of personal friendship which already exist between His Highness and myself.

"I will conclude by asking you to drink the health of His Highness the Maharajah of Indore, as a worthy representative of the Princes of India, and as our host to-night."

The Maharajah's reply, read aloud by an astute native gentleman, who occupies a high judicial post, was all that could have been desired by the most fastidious critic, whether for friendliness of tone or for flowery construction of phrase; and the party adjourned to the Residency, where a few dances on the smoothest of floors terminated the pleasures and business of the day.

On Saturday the Viceroy paid a flying visit to Futtehabad, travelling along 25 miles of the open line of the Neemuch State Railway. On his return he visited Holkar's cotton mill, a prosperous institution indicative of His Highness's desire to promote wealth and enlightenment within his territory. The school at the Residency was afterwards examined, and His Excellency expressed himself pleased with all he saw. A second banquet, to which a large number of guests was invited, closed the day.

On Monday the Viceregal party proceeded to Mhow, whence it is proposed to visit Dhar and Mandoo. His Excellency will arrive at Neemuch on the 20th, and will there be received by Mr. Lyall, Agent, Governor-General, for Rajpootana.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœpathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgi

POOR BLANKIPETTAH!

Our roads are half mended, our arches half built;
Our Ball room's resplendent with mirrors fresh gilt;
Our 'civil employed' have tried on their new suits,
And had spur-boxes put to their Wellington boots;
Our ladies have settled who'll first catch his glance,
And who ought to be picked from the ruck for a dance;
Mrs. Snobby's displayed her new train on a chair,
And decided what poor Mrs Snobby will wear;
Our troops have rehearsed and rehearsed their sham fight,
And invisible foes have been licked out of sight;
Our 'Blues' have been drilled (lest there *should* be a scuffle,)
Till they almost can march, and abandon the shuffle;
Our lamps have been tried, and will answer no doubt,
For an average breeze doesn't blow 'em all out;
Our address has been slogged by the logical hammer,
Into something like sense and compactness, and grammar;
Our grasping coachwallahs have settled their fare—
Sixty roops for a single, twice that for a pair;
In fact, we're just ready to open the ball,
When a telegram says that he mayn't come at all!
Oh goodness! Oh gracious! just think! what a blow!
All our arches, our drillings, our 'un ties,' no go!
Our civil employed with their tunics unworn;
The spurs from their boxes remorselessly torn!
Our ladies bemoaning each undisplay'd train!
Our bobbies resuming the shuffle again!
Our poor corporation in sorrow and ire,
Committing the Royal address to the fire!
Our coachwallahs robb'd of their nice little doo!
It's too awful, too painful! It cannot be true!
He *will* come; yes he will; oh it's plain that he *must*;
If he doesn't we'll go in for sackcloth—and dust;
We won't water our roads any more; we'll be huffy;
We'll sink 'neath our arches, be loyally stuffy;
We'll leave all the flagstaffs to rot in the sun!
With unconsumed oil all the gutters shall run!
We'll sell all our tunics by auction directly!
We'll let all our barracks get pinless and speckly!
We'll encourage the weeds on the maidan to grow,
We'll have holes in our roads (as we used to, you know)
In bazaars no conservancy system we'll keep,
And we'll all die of cholera, all of a heap.
No, no, second thoughts are the wiser they say;
We'll have our tamasha we *will* have our play!
A dummy we'll make, or, the thing not to mince,
We'll hunt some one up with the air of a Prince!
We'll receive him with state, and with due adulation,
Having smuggled him first of all down to the station!
We'll fire our salutes, we'll hooray and we'll shout,
And we'll hold our Levee, and we'll drive him about,
We'll show him our arches, and streamers and all,
And we'll go through our dinner, and have our big ball!
And there he shall dance with the pre-arranged set,
And Commissioner Sa'ib a C. something shall get,
And the Rajah a six-bladed knife for his pocket,
And old Cocochetty Bahdur a locket.
And all shall be jolly, and all the coin spent,
And we'll fool ourselves out to the top of our bent.

ALIPH CHEEM.

FUSANG.

THE following interesting letter appears in the *Japan Gazette* of Oct. 15:—

Dear Sir,—I saw in your columns, the other day, a reference to the old question that has so long puzzled many of the antiquarians and *savants* of the Western world, viz, "where was Fusang?" I fancy I may be able to give a plausible solution of this ancient problem.

It may be remembered that Prof. Newman and some others have inferred an early discovery of America by the Chinese, and some even go so far as to suppose the ancient Mexicans to be of Chinese origin, because the *Agave Chinensis* (Fusang) is found in Mexico. I do not wish now to discuss either the question, whether the Mexicans are of Chinese origin, or whether the Chinese are of Mexican origin, but intend simply to give my theory of the origin of the doubt and consequent discussion that has been so long undecided as to the locality or country called *Fusang*.

Some have said that Japan was anciently called by that name, and others have conjectured that ancient *Fusang* must have been somewhere within the borders of the Chinese Empire. I have searched the most ancient native records of Japan, and I think I have found the clue to the unravelling of the ancient mystery. There is an old tradition of a colossal tree called the *Fusao Boku*. This tree was said to have had a trunk several *ri* in diameter, its top reached to heaven and its sheltering branches covered the entire godland (all Japan.) When this tree fell then Fujiyama sprang up at the concussion. From this old tradition some ancient writers in China seem to have called Japan *Fusao* or the country of the *Fusao Boku*.

The Chinese characters which in Japan represent the name *Fusao* are pronounced in China *Fusang*.

There is also in Corea, on the side of the land most contiguous to Japan, a town and harbour called Fusang.

Now, I think that the fact that the names of the *Agave Chinensis* (found in Mexico as well as in China) and the great ancient tree of Japan, and of the port in Corea being the same, is evidently quite sufficient cause for all the doubt and mystery that has so long vexed the Western world in reference to the locality of ancient Fusang.

Japan, then, is the country so long sought under that name, and Mexico has only been accidentally mixed up with China in the mystery, from the fact that each happens to have a tree known to Chinese writers by the same name. Perhaps also the name of the port in Corea has been so called because of the existence there of the Fusang tree (*Agave Chinensis*).

I think I may safely give this to the world as the solution of the riddle.—Yours faithfully,

J. GOBLE.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE NIZAM.

THE *Standard* says:—When we hinted at the probability of something happening which would prevent the Nizam from coming to Bombay, we hardly imagined that our misgivings would have been so quickly verified. The medical advisers of his Highness have, it seems, positively declared that he is unable to undertake so long a journey, and the Viceroy has been induced to consent to his absence. A deputation of the Ameers is to supply his Highness's place and to administer the pomp of horsemen and foot soldiers which had been provided to represent the greatness, and the magnificence of Hyderabad. We must bear up as well as we can under these depressing circumstances. What arguments have been brought to bear at the last moment on the Viceroy, other than those which had been already used—what new obstacle has been raised by his Highness's female relatives—what fresh proofs of a delicate constitution have been quoted by his advisers—whether the case on which the Court physicians have given their opinion is the same as that which had been submitted to them, or what mysterious Court reasons or *zenana* intrigues have led to this decision after it had been authoritatively announced that the Nizam would come to Bombay, and therefore that he was able to travel—we suppose will remain for ever one of the State secrets of Hyderabad. We cannot help repeating that a most disproportionate amount of importance has been attached to the Nizam's presence at the reception which the princes and chiefs of India have prepared for the Prince of Wales. Our proper feeling on the occasion should be expressed in a variation of Macbeth's phrase. That the "graced person" of the Nizam is not to be present should be a reason rather for pitying for mischance than challenging for unkindness. We must presume that whatever cause for dissatisfaction his advisers may have with the Indian Government, they would not care to signify it in this childish, and for them most impolitic manner—that putting all personal feelings aside, they would be glad that the Nizam should figure with becoming state and splendour among the princes of India, and receive from the Heir to the Throne those attentions which are his due. And if it would be childish on the part of so astute and experienced a statesman as Sir Salar Jung to vent his spleen at the ill-success of any of his diplomatic transactions with the Indian Government by refusing to let the Nizam attend the prince's reception at Bombay, it would be no less undignified on our part to scrutinize his act too closely, and to inquire into its motives.

There must be much more than appears on the surface in the protracted negotiations which have been carried on with the view of securing the presence of the young Nizam at Bombay on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's arrival there. Hyderabad is one of the most important of the native States, and Lord Northbrook has naturally been anxious that it should be represented in the person of its ruler on an occasion of so much interest. From the first, however a decided disinclination has been shown on the part of the Nizam's Court to gratify the Viceroy's wishes in the matter. The Nizam is a boy, and, it is said, a rather delicate boy; and the reply to the first invitation was that he could not undertake such a journey without serious risk to his health. It is evident that a strong feeling existed at Calcutta that if there was any real desire at Hyderabad to act in a friendly spirit towards the Paramount Power, the journey to Bombay might easily be so arranged as to obviate all danger of unduly straining His Highness's powers of endurance. This is the only interpretation it is possible to put upon the diplomatic pressure which was at once brought to bear upon the Nizam's Government with the view of inducing them to re-consider the subject. For a time they were immovable, but at last they seemed to yield, and when the last mail left extensive preparations were being made at Bombay for the reception of this important guest. The boy was to be accompanied by fifteen Hyderabad Rajahs; he was to bring with him four hundred of his own cavalry and his other retainers were to number some two thousand. But, as we announced yesterday he is, after all, to remain at home. Feeble health is, of course, the plea put forward and to quote a Bombay telegram of yesterday's date, the Viceroy, "acting on the suggestion of the Resident at Hyderabad has assented to the Nizam's absence." The terms of this despatch are remarkable, and when we find Lord Northbrook expressing the hope that His Highness may at least be able to meet the Prince of Wales at Poona, it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that there are political considerations involved of which it is deemed expedient to say nothing—for the present at any rate.—*Manchester Guardian.*

While the youthful Nizam of Hyderabad was being pressingly and almost menacingly urged to go to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales, it seemed scarcely possible to doubt that political coldness was known to the authorities at Calcutta to be at the bottom of his disinclination to undertake the journey. There is now, however, an awkward accumulation of reasons for fearing that this inference did more than justice to the wisdom and temper which the Indian Government have shown in the affair. A remarkable addition to the list is furnished by the publication of the substance of a private letter received in England from Captain Clerk, the governor or tutor of the Nizam. This gentleman, if the report given by his correspondent is to be trusted, "speaks with some warmth of the manner in which Sir Salar Jung has been misrepresented." He also "holds himself equally responsible with Sir Salar Jung and the other Regent and the medical officers in attendance upon His Highness for the determination which was arrived at." In short, the simple truth, according to him is that, while "very anxious to contribute to the utmost to the success of the Prince of Wales's reception, the whole of the Hyderabad Court dreaded the consequences of so much excitement upon one so young and so extremely delicate as the Nizam. Mr. Bridgwater, who communicates this letter, observes truly that the value of Captain Clerk's testimony is heightened by the fact that besides the confidential position he occupies at the Indian Court he holds the office of an equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh. There can, it would seem, be no conceivable motive for his interesting himself in banking up apologies which he did not believe to be perfectly sincere. The question that then arises, however, is how the Government of Calcutta came to be so ill-informed respecting the true state of the facts as to persist in regarding the excuses made for the Nizam as pretexts to evade paying a public mark of respect to the British Heir Apparent? The announcement that the Government have acquiesced at last in the Nizam's plea of inability to travel strengthens the impression that an unnecessary fuss has been made about the whole business.—*Manchester Guardian*, Oct. 29.

THE BALAKLAVA COMMEMORATION.

(*Times*, Oct. 26.)

WHETHER after a lapse of 21 years it was desirable to hold a public commemoration of the Balaklava Charge is a point on which there may probably be a difference of opinion, and the good taste of making the commemoration an attractive shilling day at the Alexandra Palace may perhaps be still more questionable. This, however, in all fairness must be admitted that such a form of celebrating a most striking instance of the discipline and bravery of British troops having been decided upon by those who undertook the management of the affair, nothing could have been better than the manner in which they carried it out. The survivors of the non-commissioned officers and men of the immortal Light Brigade having been invited to the Alexandra Palace to meet such of their officers as might wish to join them in the commemoration, they were treated in a way which reflects the highest credit on those to whose invitation they responded. On this occasion no difference was made between them and those who led them in the desperate charge. There were not tables on a dais for specially favoured guests, and no "seats below the salt" for the humbler heroes of the rank and file. All the invited were honoured alike, and troopers of the five regiments engaged in the charge were seated at a dinner table, the elegant appointments of which might have satisfied a company of Princes.

Yesterday was the finest day we have had for a fortnight, and this it was no doubt which brought the public down to Muswell Hill in much larger numbers than had been expected. From early in the forenoon till late into the afternoon the frequent trains running to the Alexandra Palace from King's Cross were more than well filled. By one o clock most of the Light Brigade who did attend the commemoration, were assembled in the Great Central Hall, where they witnessed the unveiling of the Balaklava Trophy. The principal object in this trophy was a colossal figure of Honour standing on a pedestal of befitting proportions, on the base of which were relics of the engagement, with the names of the officers who fell in the charge or who have died since the 25th of October, 1854. Along the Hall, and extending from the trophy to the terrace, was a well arranged museum of relics, consisting of arms and of bullet-riddled and sabre-cut helmets and other portions of uniforms. There were also in the collection articles found in the baggage of Prince Menschikoff, and which were abandoned by him on the field of battle, and the head of the charger which carried the Earl of Cardigan while leading the charge. But a more remarkable object was a beautiful living charger, a high caste chestnut Arab, the oldest charger which has survived the Crimean War, if not the oldest one in the British Service. This noble little animal is the property of Colonel Kent, of the 77th Regiment, who kindly lent him for the occasion. Having served in the Crimea, the horse went round the Cape to Australia, and did duty throughout the Indian Mutiny. He has been twice in India for 12 years in all, and is now with Colonel Kent's Regiment at Woolwich. As, in excellent condition, he stood bridled and saddled at the Alexandra Palace yesterday, he looked quite young and quite fit for another campaign in any part of the world. Colonel Kent also lent the Russian drums captured by the 77th at the Battle of the Alma. During the unveiling of the trophy the band of the Alexandra Palace Company performed an appropriate selection. From 2 o'clock up till half-past 4 there were a variety of theatrical performances, in which Mr. G. Conquest, Mr. Terry, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Miss Julia Gayford, Miss Lucy Franklein, Mr. F. H. Celli, Mr. J. Clarke, and other popular members of the theatrical profession took part. The great attraction in the theatre was, however, the recitation by Mrs. Sterling of Mr. Tennyson's ode, "The Charge of the Light Brigade." The enjoyment of those who took part in the commemoration was throughout much enhanced by the admirable programme published for the occasion. It contained much appropriate information, commencing with the account of the Battle of Balaklava and the charge of the Light Brigade, written from the camp before Sebastopol by Dr. Russell, as War Correspondent of *The Times.*

The event of the day was, of course, the dinner which was held in the principal saloon of the Palace—a fine apartment some 200ft in length. One half of this was fitted up as a reception room, and the other half as a banqueting chamber. The latter was very handsomely decorated. Behind the chairman's seat was a trophy, having the Russian flag as a centre-piece, encircled by the English, French, Italian, and Turkish flags. Effigies in armour kept guard on either side of this trophy, and along the side walls were military emblems and mottoes. The tables were rich in adornments of plate and choice fruit and flowers. Covers were laid for about 250, and the guests of each of the five regiments which furnished contingents to the Light Brigade—the 4th Light Dragoon Guards, the 8th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers—were ranged so that the survivors of each contingent should be together. The 8th Hussars is the only one of those regiments now in England; and its band was in attendance and played throughout the dinner. The officers of the Light Brigade still surviving did not respond in any considerable number to the invitation to attend at the Alexandra Palace. As a body they celebrated the anniversary privately at Willis's Rooms, as is their custom; but among those who did join in "the commemoration," were Colonel Trevelyan, 11th Hussars; Colonel White, 17th Lancers; Major Sir George Wombwell, 17th Lancers; and Lord Tredegar, 17th Lancers. Colonel Kent, 77th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Galt, Major C. Lennox Jervis, Captain Clutterbuck, and other officers also attended. About 120 of the rank and file of the Light Brigade sat down to dinner. With but few exceptions they were in plain clothes, but wore their war medals, and it was gratifying to see that to a man they were dressed respectably and and seemed to be occupying comfortable positions. Their hearty greeting of one another was in itself a sight to see. Some of them, who had been companions in the same regiment, had never met since they left the Army till brought together on this occasion. In the *menu* and serving of the dinner Messrs. Bertram and Roberts acquitted themselves most creditably, and the toasts were heralded with becoming effect by Mr. Wilson, the toastmaster, and a trumpeter of the 8th Hussars. Colonel White filled the chair, and great was the applause of the troopers when the Baron de Grancey, Military Attache to the Embassy, in the uniform of a chasseur d' Afrique, took his seat on the right of the gallant colonel. On the other side of the Baron was the Commandant Canavro, Naval Attache to the Italian Legation.

It had been wisely provided that there should be no long speeches. Elaborate oratory would not have been nearly so entertaining to the guests as was the music sung by Miss Emily Mott, Miss Ellen Home, Mr. Wilford Morgan, and Mr. William Dalton, who were accompanied by Mr. F. Archer; and the recitations delivered by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Pennington. But the dinner was an English one, and at a public dinner in England it is impossible to altogether ignore oratorical introductions and replies to toasts. In giving "The Queen" and "The Prince of Wales," Colonel White was brief, and the ringing and measured cheers which followed his call upon the company to drink to Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were evidence that the gallant officer was right when he said he knew that the loyal toasts need not be commended to the men who had ridden in the Balaklava Charge. To Sir E. Lee, the manager of the Alexandra Palace, was intrusted the toast of the evening, "The Survivors of the Six Hundred." He maintained that the famous charge was "a deed of arms above all Greek, above all Roman fame." There might have been a blunder, but he held with the Poet Laureate, that England should be grateful for it, proving, as it did, that her soldiers are "the most honest and obedient under the sun." This toast was drunk with immense enthusiasm to the air of "Garry Owen," played by the band of the 8th Hussars. In reply, Major Wombwell, Colonel Trevelyan, and Lord Tredegar spoke, each two or three sentences. Then, after more music, came a toast, to which everybody rose and everybody drank in solemn silence, while the band of the 8th Hussars played the Dead March in *Saul*—it was "The Memory of the Dead" Mrs. Stirling, with great effect, recited some stirring lines, by Mr. Chandler, entitled "Balaklava." She reminded her hearers of the saying of a French officer who witnessed the Balaklava charge, "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre," and said that, talking this for her text, she would reply to them in poetry. The recitation elicited tremendous applause, the soldiers rising and cheering Mrs. Stirling again and again. Next came "Our Gallant Allies," which brought the Baron de Grancey to his feet. He regarded the invitation to attend the dinner as one of the greatest honours he had received in this country. He felt that he was then among "the bravest of the brave." He used the expression literally, because the men of the Light Brigade had fought against men whose prowess was described by Napoleon I. in these terms:—"When killed, a Russian soldier must next be thrown down, for even when dead he faces you." An attempt had been made, from motives which he would not analyze, to break the confidence existing between the British and French armies. A book had been published in which an endeavour was made to induce credulous people to believe that this confidence should not exist, and especially that the valiant Marshal Canrobert had done his best not to come in time to the aid of the British Army. French soldiers had not deigned to discuss the question. Eye-witnesses of what occurred in the war could refute the imputation to which he had just referred. British officers knew that the regiment to which he had the honour to belong, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, did all they could to help their English comrades on the memorable day of Balaklava. Nothing but devotion and discipline could have induced 600 men to hold together as the Light Brigade did on that day in the face of such fearful odds, and against such a murderous fire. The survivors of the Light Brigade might well be proud of the achievement, because the 600 gave their own country, the allied armies, and the whole world a proof of what might be accomplished by discipline and devotion. The enemy, who had also behaved so well on the field of battle, was now so friendly an ally of this country, that Russia had intrusted its beloved Princess to the care of the Duke of Edinburgh. He could not do better than conclude by asking the company to drink the health of her Royal Highness. The sentiments to which the Baron thus gave utterance were loudly cheered, and when the Commandant Canavro returned thanks for the Italian Army in a few appropriate words, the good feeling expressed by him towards the English Army also elicited appreciative acclamations.

After one or two other toasts the company proceeded to the Great Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, and in which there was an immense gathering. Here there was a grand military concert, in which the bands of the Grenadier Guards and the Coldstream Guards, the pipers of the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the pipers of the 93rd Highlanders took a part. The Commemoration was brought to a close by a grand display of fireworks in the grounds. It was estimated that some 20,000 persons visited the Palace in the course of the day and evening.

Those of the officers who were engaged in the combat of Balakvala celebrated the anniversary by dining

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together at Willis's rooms, King-street, St. James's, when covers were laid for 40 persons. General the Earl of Lucan, G. C. B., presided, supported by Lieutenant-General Lord George Paget, K. C. B., Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hodge, K. C. B., Major General Sir Thomas McMahon K. C. B., Major General Clarke, C. B., Major-General Wardlaw, C. B., Colonel Portal, Colonel Hunt, Colonel Swinfen, Lord Tredegar, Lord Bingham, Hon. H. H. Jolliffe, Sir George Wombwell, Colonel Alexander Elliot, Colonel White, C. B., Colonel Mussenden, Colonel Fellowes, Colonel Grylls, Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman, Colonel Sir William Gordon, Major C. M'Donnel, Major Elmsall, Major Cloves, Captain Goad, Major Wilkird, Major M'Creagh, Major Jervis, Major Ferguson, Major Duberly, Major Manley, Major Pendergast, Major King, Captain Gole, Captain Scott, Captain Brigstock, Captain Hunt, Surgeon-General Mount, C. B., Assistant Commissary Sutherland, Assistant-Comptroller Murray, Mr. E. Pepys, Mr. J. Pickworth, Mr. H. Harrison, &c. After the customary loyal toasts had been given by the president and cordially responded to,

Lord George Paget rose and proposed the toast of the evening, "The Health of the Chairman." He said :—"It is a very good custom, and one that has been generally observed, that the toasts proposed should not be accompanied by speeches. (Hear, hear.) I don't wish to break through this rule in giving to you the health of your gallant and respected chairman, Lord Lucan, and I am sure you will share with me in my best wishes that he will long continue in that good health which he now evidently enjoys (hear), and now I must ask you to permit me for once to break though the rule which has been generally observed, and to touch on a matter which, to a certain extent, may be considered perhaps to affect myself. You are all willing, I am sure, to do honour to the part which the Light Cavalry Brigade took in the charge—the never-to-be-forgotten charge—at Balaklava, and I wish to state here the reasons that have prevented us from being present at the banquet given in their honour at at the Alexandra Palace. It was a matter of fair question why the officers of the Heavy Brigade were not included in the invitation to that banquet. This is not the place, and I am not the proper person, to dwell on the gallant deeds of the two brigades on that day. Suffice it to say that the services of the two Brigades were so associated that I could not reconcile it to my feelings to take any part in the commemoration of the gallant doings of that day from which the Heavy Brigade were excluded. But because there was this exclusiveness, it did not prevent me from sending my contribution towards the enjoyment of the gallant fellows meeting elsewhere to-day. Although, I must repeat, that I did not expect that the banquet would have assumed the character it did,—and I am not quite sure that the presence of officers on such an occasion and in such a place is quite in keeping with that which should have marked the occasion,—I hope it will never be supposed that I have not the warmest sympathy with all who took part in the action on that glorious day; and I am quite sure that no officer present who belonged to the Heavy or the Light Brigade does not share this feeling with me. I have nothing more to say than that I most cordially propose the health of your gallant chairman, and let us drink it with three times three.

These cheers were enthusiastically given.

General Lord Lucan, in responding to the toast, said, —I cordially thank you, Lord George Paget, for the very kind manner in which you have proposed my health, and also for the way in which the toast has been generally received. I can assure you it affords me the greatest pleasure to meet my comrades of something like 50 years' standing. With regard to the Alexandra Banquet, I may say that I heard nothing of it until I came to London from Ireland a few days since. I had nothing to do with it as far as its arrangements were concerned, but I at once observed that the object was to bring together, and give honour to the Light Brigade alone, and I felt this more particularly, admiring the Light Brigade as I do, and feeling also that their achievements on the great day we are now celebrating can never be surpassed, that one branch of the service had been neglected. It is well that feats of that kind, occuring 21 years ago, should be commemorated to-day. I have no hesitation in saying that it was impossible for any body of soldiers to conduct themselves more nobly, more splendidly, than did the Heavy Brigade in the connection with the charge of Balaklava. It is probable that they were not brought immediately into action as were the light Brigade, but had it not been for the position which they took, and the bravery they displayed, the enemy would have been able to burn our ships and inflict incalculable injury. It is, therefore, I feel that their efforts should have been acknowledged, and I now, therefore, take the opportunity of bearing my testimony to their gallantry.

Lord Lucan retired from the chair shortly after 11 o'clock.

THE DILEMMA.

(*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for October.*)

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of November 18.)

ANOTHER morning broke, and those who had been trying to rest rose sweltering from their beds, and set about making their scanty toilets. Guards were changed, the unsavoury rations were given out and cooked, and all applied themselves and their different tasks to live out another weary day. M'Intyre groaned with the fever of his wounds; Raugh was quieter, and only sang at times. The firing began again from the two guns and went on in desultory fashion; almost every shot now hit the building, no great feat in gunnery, but still an improvement on the practice of the day before.

Thus wore on the dismal morning. Only nine o'clock, and the day was already five hours long, and yet how many hours remained!—When suddenly the garrison was aroused from its state of dull endurance.

"That shot must be wide of the mark," said Falkland, starting up from his couch in the drawing room on which he was taking a morning sleep, and resting on his elbow, as the report of a gun was heard without the accompanying whistle of the shot: "there goes another," he added, as the second gun was fired off. "Pandy must have come to an end of his cast shot and be falling back on the hammered ones. If so we are in luck.

As he spoke, the look-out officer came running into the room. "There is something up! colonel," he cried; "they are turning their guns at somebody away out of the plain." Falkland hurried up to the roof.

Beyond the Lodge on the other side of the road, was the village surrounded by a mud wall, of which mention has already been made. This village enclosure was nearly square, and with its houses and surrounding trees interrupted the view of the open plain beyond, portions of which, however, could be seen through the gap between the village and the court-house, and again to the south of the village; although in these directions also, the view was a good deal intercepted by the trees in the park. And on this plain some object was now exciting the attention of the rebels, for, as the look-out man had reported, the two guns were turned away, and were firing in that direction, and a large column of sepoys was drawn up on the open space behind them. What it was could not at first be told; only a cloud of dust could be seen rising high in the sultry air, and floating over the village; but presently some horsemen could be made out to the south of the village, about three-quarters of a mile off, retiring slowly, the skirts of a larger body, and then as a light air blew the dust away, some cavalry could be distinguished drawn up in regular formation, now halted in column, and facing towards the enemy; and immediately the news spread through the building that relief had come—Kirke and his levy of horse

"Kirke's levy evidently," said Braddon, who had been summoned to the roof; "the men are dressed in all sorts of ways and very irregular is the dressing of their ranks. However, handsome is that handsome does! Kirke won't be the man I take him for if he doesn't soon find his way in, now that he has got so far."

"Is it Kirke's men," said Falkland "or the levy of some native chief? I begin to think it must be the latter. Why should Kirke, if it were he, keep away out there, as if he were afraid of this wretched fire? It is to be hoped that they do not mean to sheer off, after all, and leave us in the lurch; but I can't make out any Europeans with them."

"Yes!" cried Yorke, who was looking through a field-glass; "I see a European there, on a gray horse, going along at a foot-pace with his back turned this way, and with a helmet on, and there is an orderly riding behind him. Ah! now he is gone out of sight behind those trees. There he comes again, don't you see, sir, to the right?"

"It is Kirke and no mistake," said Falkland, looking at the distant mass through his glass. "I could tell his figure on horseback among a thousand. Thank God, we are saved!" and the tone of relief with which he spoke showed how much his previous bearing had belied his real hopes of escape.

The news of succour had spread instantaneously through the building; discipline for the moment was suspended, and the staircase to the roof was crowded with people coming to see the relieving force with their own eyes. Even the brigadier managed to hobble up, nor could Falkland refuse to allow each lady in turn to come up and have a look at the distant horsemen and try to distinguish the Europeans with the force, of whom two had now been made out

All was now changed to life and high spirits within the building; a messenger was despatched to the Lodge with the good tidings, while even the wounded began to cheer up, except Johnny Raugh, who was still unconscious but quiet now, and breathing heavily.

The Residency now was quite unmolested; but some of the occupants of the Lodge showing themselves in their excitement incautiously on the roof, drew down a sharp fire from the village on the opposite side of the road which was still full of men.

Still the relieving force made no attack; they could be seen now and then through the gaps in the trees moving about in the distance, but they came no nearer, deterred apparently by the difficulty of attacking so numerous an infantry well posted; and endless were the surmises of the lookers-on as they watched the movements of the horsemen with straining eyes and eager faces. Why don't they charge down to the south, and clear the ground up to the wall there? The enemy can't be in strength in that direction; they might relieve us in that way without difficulty. Can it be they have been told the Residency has fallen? But no, that cannot be, or why should the rebels be investing it? But to make sure, Falkland had a standard hoisted on the roof—a table-cover on a pole. It took some time to manage this, and when the thing was done, all sign of the cavalry had disappeared.

Kirke must be acting as the advanced-guard of a force which had come to reconnoitre and has fallen back on the main body, to wait for the infantry to come up, said the more hopeful; but dread despair came upon the garrison when the news spread. It was as if a ship-wrecked sailor were to see a ship sail by, unheeding the raft to which he was clinging.

"Main body or not," said Falkland anxiously to his two lieutenants, "we must manage to communicate with Kirke at once, for I am sure it is he; I can't believe that his sheering off like this is more than temporary. Kirke has pluck and judgment for fifty men, but every minute is critical; we cannot afford to run the risk of our want of ammunition being found out. The very fact of relief being so near may incite the rebels to strike a final blow and be off. Which of your men, Braddon, do you think, could be best trusted to get out?"

"He would have to wait till dark, sir, would he not?" asked Yorke, "before making the attempt; and then if he succeeded he might lose all the night in looking for them. I have a plan to propose, sir; let me mount your mare and take my chance of getting over the wall and through these brutes. They will be so surprised they won't have time to fire," he added, seeing that Falkland looked doubtfully at the proposal.

"That is a big wall to take," observed the colonel, after a pause, during which he had been regarding the young man with a look that conveyed his approbation.

"Kathleen would do it, sir, never fear," replied the other; "it is not five feet high there by the gateway; she is good for that any day."

"I think she is, but she will need to have her master on her back to do it, after being so long without being ridden."

"I think I can sit a fresh nag as well as most people," observed Braddon, "though I say it who shouldn't; but these are not times to stand on modesty. Let me go, sir, and you shall see me witch Pandy with noble horsemanship."

"No, Braddon, you are too heavy. Yorke's idea, however, is a capital one, but it will be better for me to go than either of you."

"But ought the commandant to desert the garrison, sir?" objected Braddon. "We shall never be able to get on without you; and the people would lose heart if they heard you were gone."

"I would rather stay of course, but this is a case of duty. Everything depends on communicating with the force outside, and for this it is necessary to get over the wall. Relief will then only be a question of a few minutes, my absence for so long can't do any harm."

"You have seen me take a wall, sir," said Yorke, "and on a horse that was a mere pony beside Kathleen. I believe I could do the trick all right. I am a good stone lighter than you, and certainly I can be better spared."

"No reflections on your horsemanship, my dear boy," replied the colonel, putting his hand kindly on Yorke's shoulder, and looking down as he spoke; "but Kathleen has not been out of her stall for ten days, and has been on half rations for a week. She will do best with her master on her back, but the credit of the plan is all yours. But we must not lose time in talking."

They descended to the portico, and the mare was saddled, while the opening was cleared again which had been made in the parapet the previous night for removing the dead horse. The affair occupied only a few minutes while Falkland, going aside with the brigadier, explained what was proposed, and obtained the old man's consent to his errand. Then turning to Buxey, who also had been summoned to the portico—"Buxey, old friend," he said, "we are all liable to accident; if I should come to grief, I charge you to convey to Government my particular recommendation of Braddon and Yorke. The conduct of the whole garrison will speak for itself, and will no doubt be rewarded suitably; but I wish it particularly to be recorded that these two have especially contributed to the success of the defence." Then he made a movement, intending to enter the building; but suddenly turned back again, and saying in a low voice as he passed Yorke, while he pressed his hand for an instant, "I leave Olivia in your charge," mounted and passed out by the gap from underneath the portico.

The mare walked quietly out for a few paces but, when having got clear of the building, Falkland pressed her sides, she gave a furious plunge which almost unseated him, the preface to a course of bounds into the air, which tried her rider's horsemanship, but did not advance his progress off the hard road. At last he got her on to the lawn, only one degree less hard, and put her into a canter towards the north end, the mare still plunging madly in the excitement of leaving the stable, trying to pull the reins out of his hands, but going with a short, stiff action, as if her limbs were cramped by the long confinement.

It was about mid-day, and the scorching vertical rays of the sun beat down on the fiery soil; shadow to the right or left there was none. As the rider and horseman approached the north park wall, numerous faces appeared behind it and from the outhouse at the end, and there was rapid firing at the sudden apparition. The anxious and excited lookers-on thought at first he was going to take the wall at that end which was very high, but he turned round when near it and came cantering back again towards the portico, saluted now by a shower of bullets from the enclosures beyond the Lodge.

The guard of the portico had some of them clambered on the parapet, while others, unable to restrain themselves, ran outside to watch the event. The Lodge picket too, were all standing on the roof or on the pathway, outside, but the enemy for the moment did not heed them.

Again Falkland turned the mare up the park and galloped her to the end and back. She is going more at her ease now, and the rider stoops over to pat her neck as the noble beast settles into her long stride. Now he turns her again still going at an easy gallop, and describing an arc and bringing her round puts her straight at the east wall just above the entrance gap where it was lowest. The distance is about a hundred yards, but to the lookers-on it seems a dozen times that length, as breathlessly they watch him nearing the wall. Then there is an instant of suspense as the mare rises at the obstacle and clears it gallantly. The leap accomplished, Falkland makes straight forward between the village and the court-house; the former seems alive with men, all firing at him as he shoots by, while a whole platoon is discharged from the men drawn up by the court-house; but the figure of the rider can be made out erect and harmless, galloping over the plain, the danger past, until lost to view in the distance by the intervening trees. "Hurrah! He will be up with the cavalry in no time at that rate, and we shall have them back again in a minute or two!" such are the cries echoed by the spectators of Falkland's successful feat, as they take the news in to the building. All is joy again for the moment. It seems as if the relief had actually come.

But the minutes pass by, and there are no signs of the horsemen; no dust in the distance marks their return. And now there follows another long pause of dreary, heart-sickening suspense. No one can guess what has happened; and the weaker members of the party put vague guesses and questions to each other, which no one can answer, while the sterner ones remain silent. Braddon and Yorke scan the scene from the roof, but the long hours pass by, and no signs can be discerned of relief. Once, when Yorke descended to the building he met Olivia coming out of the sick-room, and her sorrow-stricken face told him that she knew of Falkland's departure; but as he advanced towards her she turned a look as of reproach and scorn towards him, and passed suddenly into the ladies' room to avoid him. Alas! thought he, even her firm mind is giving way under these trials, and no wonder.

About four o'clock news came from the roof that the guns were being again turned on the building; and in few seconds the whistle of the shot recommenced, with the accustomed accompaniment of falling masonry, as great pieces of the brickwork fell away under each discharge. Then despair seized upon most of them. This must surely mean that the relieving force has been driven off. A large body of sepoys, too, were seen moving down to join the outposts in the village. This looked as if another assault were intended. There was nothing left now but to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

But half an hour afterwards some of the portico guard thought they heard musketry firing in the direction of the city. All ears were turned anxiously in that direction, one or two men being sent outside to hear better. There could be no doubt about it. Nor was it a mere *feu de joie*, as some said at first; the noise was continuous but irregular, like sharp skirmishing or street fighting. Hopes began to stir again within them. It must surely be the relief coming at last. Falkland is leading an attack upon the enemy from their rear, to clear the city of them. Yes! it must be so. See, the sepoys are being called back from the village, towards the court-house, and the number about that building has diminished; they are evidently being sent forward to defend the city. The guns too have been withdrawn again, and are turned in that direction.

And now the sound of firing gets closer; the attacking party must be gaining ground.

Still the strife proceeds, but as the sun gets low, the sepoys can be seen coming back from the city and forming up irregularly to the south of the court house, while some of their leaders are riding about on horseback as if trying to rally them. But it is of no use; they begin to break away by twos and threes and to make for the village again, from the rear of which other stragglers are now running away in the direction of cantonments. There will be no rally in the village, although the place would be hard to carry if well defended. The garrison can restain themselves no longer; and the party headed by Braddon rush out from the portico, and, joined by those on picket at the Lodge, they line the park-wall and fire their last cartridges at the rebels retiring in disorder over the ground in front. This completes the panic. The sepoys, instead of retreating into the village, send back a few desultory shots in reply, and now sheer off behind it to avoid the fire thus opened on them, leaving a few bodies stretched on the plain. In a few minutes they have all disappeared, and the attacking force is seen emerging from the trees towards the city and advancing in skirmishing order up to the court house. Amongst them can be distinguished in the dusk an officer on horseback, a European by his helmet. He looks ahead for an instant, and then, hearing the cheers set up by the garrison on catching sight of him, gallops up to the gateway, the barrier at which is pulled down by eager hands to make way for his horse, and in another instant he rides among them within, and is surrounded by the excited group, each trying to grasp his hand, while they shout to the others in the building, who, with some of the ladies may be seen hurrying down the walk. The siege is over, the garrison is relieved.

The horseman was Kirke. "You thought I meant to go off and leave you in the lurch," he said smiling, in reply to some of the numerous questions with which he was assailed. "We could have come down to the south and cleared the place in a jiffey, I know, but that would have driven the enemy back into the city, and it would have been a devil of a job to dislodge them. No, I determined to take them in rear, and besides, Falkland got news that a large party in the city were prepared to join our side and release the Nawab if we only showed ourselves near the palace, so we thought we had better begin at that end and work downward; and very well the thing has been done. I wish you could have seen my fellows skirmishing through the streets, with nothing but their swords and carbines."

"And Falkland?" cried the eager group of listeners, who had forgotten him for the moment in the excitement of deliverance; "where is Falkland?"

"Ah!" said Kirke, looking grave as he dismounted. Falkland had been killed, leading the advance through the town. Who will break the news to his wife?

(*To be continued.*)

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CONTENTS.

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Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
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Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
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Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
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P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay residency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
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GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).			
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0
GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).			
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	0

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.
Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free, or on application to the above.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.
TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & Co.,
(Late YARROW & HEDLEY,)
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noveau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

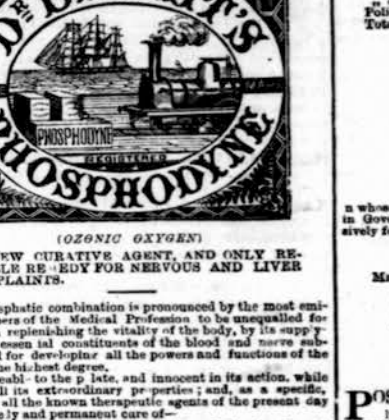
SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1849.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhoper at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR À BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth
Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated anxious, cadaverous, and semi vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP Co.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. Maclver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)
MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs 44,915,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LIMITED.
Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.
PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£2[illegible],952
" 31st Dec. 1873	£31,[illegible]06
" 30th June 1874	£39,500
" 31st Dec. 1874	£4[illegible],306
" 30th June 1875	£49,631
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(MANAGER, BENGAL COAL Co.) Calcutta.
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(MESSRS. MACKILLOP & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.

TRUSTEE FOR THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.
BANKERS :
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS :
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., BOMBAY.
AGENT:
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public. The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers on every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, as also the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ... £1,902,978 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1873.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.), empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN :
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER :
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63⅞ PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE. IN ADDITION IT POSSESSES A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks. IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED. THE COMPANY HAS PAID IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,814.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.